FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 227 *25 November 1981*

BULGARIA

Brezhnev Toast at Dinner in Bonn Summarized C 1
Cypriot President Continues Official Visit C 1
Talks Held 24 Nov C 1
Zhivkov Hosts Dinner C 2
Communique on Visit of Zimbabwe's Mugabe C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Nov]
Communique on Habash-Led PFLP Delegation Visit C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Nov]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slovak PRAVDA Reacts to Reagan Proposal D 1
[Zagar, 21 Nov]
RUDE PRAVO Condemns 'Bright Star' Maneuvers D 1
[Madr, 21 Nov]
Polish Solidarity Actions Analyzed, Criticized D 2
Talks With Government 18 Nov D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 19 Nov]
Solidarity Practices Exposed D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Nov]
Students Union 'Destructive' D 4
[Lipavsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Nov]
Strike Influence Scored D 5
Hula Holds Science Talks With USSR's Yefremov D 6
Hoffmann Addresses Geneva TU Conference D 6
Bilak, Fojtik Attend Marxist Journal Conference D 6
Chnoupek Meets With Japanese Deputy Minister D 6
RUDE PRAVO Decries Opportunism in Society [21 Nov] D 6
Court Official Discusses Bribery in Slovakia D 8
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Cuba; TU Official D 9
to Rome; Private Plot Owners; Sugar Beet
Harvest Report; Field Work Progress

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. Arms Reduction Proposals: 'Propaganda' E 1
Reagan Speech E 1
'Fraudulent Maneuver' E 2
Stoph Meets Palestine National Council Chairman E 2
Axen Heads Delegation at Prague Meeting E 3
Tisch Addresses Trade Union Conference in Geneva E 3

HUNGARY

Polish People's Situation Observed, Criticized F 1
Polish Catholic Views F 1
Anti-Mass-Media Posters F 3
[Terenyi in NEPSZABADSAG 20 Nov]
Communique on Austrian Chancellor's Visit F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 21 Nov]
Nemeth, Soviet Party Officials Hold Talks F 6
Marjai Returns From Warsaw Visit 23 Nov F 6

Sandor Gaspar's TU Activities Reported F 6
Meets Italian CP Official F 6
Addresses Geneva Conference F 7
Gyenes Attends Marxist Journal Conference F 7
Departs for Prague 23 Nov F 7
Defends Marxist Variations F 7
Reportage of Puja's Colombian Visit 20-21 Nov F 7
Meetings in Bogota F 7
Visit Concludes 21 Nov F 8
MSZMP's Ferenc Havasi Visit to FRG Reported F 8
Meets Schmidt 19 Nov F 8
Havasi Returns 20 Nov F 8
Foreign Trade Minister Veress Returns From U.S. F 8

POLAND

Walesa Meets With Archbishop Glemp 24 Nov [AFP] G 1
Results of 23 Nov Solidarity Presidium Session G 1
Government, Agricultural Committee End Talks G 1
Kacala Interview G 2
Farmers To End Strike G 3
Solidarity Union Strike Alert G 3
Reportage of Regional Strike Situation G 3
Strike Roundup G 3
Lublin Teachers Strike Expands G 4
Gdansk Students Strike Grows G 4
More Students Join Strike G 5
PZPR Committee Approves Sit-In G 5
AFP Wrap-Up G 5
Krosno Workers Continue Strike G 6
PZPR Secretariat Warns Against 'Adventurism' G 6
Grzyb Attends PZPR Appeals Commission Meeting G 7
Kubiak Speaks to Zeran Car Factory Aktiv G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21-22 Nov]
Legnica, Suwalki PZPR Committees Hold Plenums G 9
United Peasants Party Presidium Holds Meeting G 9
Democratic Party Leaders View Electoral Law G 10
Czyrek Briefs Newsmen on Polish Diplomacy G 10
Agriculture Minister Interviewed on Farming G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Nov]
Military Operational Groups' Activities Reported G 12
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comment G 12
Piotrkow Found Lacking G 12
First Stage Completed G 12
Wastage Revealed in Sieradz Voivodship G 13
Livestock Procurement Figures Rise 21 Nov G 14
Warsaw-Gdansk Flight Hijack Attempt Fails G 14
Reported 23 Nov G 14
Suspect Detained in Gdynia G 14
Journalist Club Discusses Emigration Problem G 14
Commentary Attacks Anti-Soviet Campaigners G 15
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Reagan Arms Proposals [20 Nov] G 16
Brezhnev Arms Offer Not 'Santa Claus Present' G 17
Jaruzelski Receives Warsaw Pact's Kulikov G 17
INTERPRESS Commentator Views Trade With CEMA G 18
Western Creditor Nations Meeting Held in Paris G 18
U.S., Canadian, Albanian Food Shipments Arrive G 19
Soviet Meat Supplies Unloaded in Malaszewicze G 19
Milewski Receives Soviet Veterans Delegation G 19
Soviet Medicines Supplied for Children G 19

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on People's Council Plenum H 1
Dascalescu Report 23 Nov H 1
Government Report H 2
Plenum Concludes 24 Nov H 3
Agriculture National Council Ends Plenum H 4
Ceausescu Chairs SDUF Plenary Session H 4
Brezhnev's Proposals at Bonn Dinner Reported H 5
Italian Trade Delegation Holds Talks in Bucharest H 5
Session Begins 19 Nov H 5
Burtica, Andrei Receive Corti H 6
Ceausescu Receives Corti H 6
Commission Ends Session H 7
West Berlin Party Delegation Visits Bucharest H 7
Delegation Arrives 22 Nov H 7
Cazacu Receives Delegation H 8
Mitterrand Receives Foreign Minister Andrei H 8
Briefs: USSR Trade Agreement H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Brezhnev, Schmidt Continue Talks in Bonn I 1
Kraigher Concludes Trip to Libya, Malta I 1
Leaves Malta 24 Nov I 1
Arrives Home; Makes Statement I 1
Grlickov Meets With Komsomol Delegation 24 Nov I 2
'Anti-Yugoslav' Kosovo Observance in Brussels I 2
DPRK People's Assembly Delegation Arrives 24 Nov I 3
Hodza, Leaders Meet Communal Representatives I 3
Rumor of Exit Tax Causes 'Consumer Fever' I 4
[BORBA 5 Nov]
Pristina League of Communists Conference Meets I 4
Serbian Presidency Discusses Kosovo Migration I 5
'Hostile Activity' in Kosovo Discussed I 6
Meetings Held I 6
[BORBA 15 Nov]
Threat to Economy I 6
Croatian LC Plenum on Ideological Situation I 7

BREZHNEV TOAST AT DINNER IN BONN SUMMARIZED

AU241208 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] At the official dinner given on 23 November by Chancellor Schmidt in honor of Leonid Brezhnev, the two leaders toasted each other. Let us recall the most important aspects of the two toasts:

The issue of nuclear weapons in Europe will be the matter of the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, Leonid Brezhnev stated, and it would be naive to assume that the very fact of the negotiations' guarantees the solution of the problem which so agitates the European peoples. The outcome will depend on both sides. The USSR, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, will come to the negotiations with the firm intention to achieve the necessary results. We call upon our partners in the forthcoming negotiations to approach them more objectively and together with us to search for a solution in favor of the cause of peace and general security, one that is really acceptable to both sides.

After stressing the futility of the U.S. proposal on the so-called "zero option", Leonid Brezhnev proposed that as long as negotiations continue between the two countries, they refrain from deploying new and modernizing the old and existing nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. Furthermore, the first Soviet party and state leader stated that the USSR is ready not only to stop the further deployment of its SS-20 missiles, but to do even more: As a gesture of good will the USSR is ready to unilaterally limit a part of its nuclear medium-range weapons on the territory of the European part of the USSR, thus lowering the ceiling, so to speak, and coming closer to a lower level on which the USSR and the United States could agree during the negotiations.

This is a new and essential element of our position, Leonid Brezhnev stressed. During the negotiations with the United States we will act decisively for a radical limitation of the medium-range nuclear weapons. The concrete steps ought to be determined during the negotiations themselves.

Dear listeners, if we could summarize what Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech yesterday, the shortest characteristic would be that the Soviet Union has again given an example of good will in international relations.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Held 24 Nov

AU242046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Spiros Kiprianou, Cypriot president, arrived in Bulgaria today on an official visit. He was cordially welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other officials. The Cypriot president later laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects at the sarcophagus of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Tonight at the Boyana Residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Spiros Kiprianou and had a friendly talk with him. The two statesmen were pleased to note the favorable development of bilateral relations in the areas of the economy, science, technology, culture and tourism. They emphasized that the ties which have been strengthened are an expression of the desire of the two countries and of their common political will to contribute to safeguarding peace, security and understanding in the world. Certain international issues of mutual interest were also discussed.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the Stara Planina Order with ribbon to Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou for his contribution to the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus and in connection with his friendly visit to Bulgaria. Spiros Kiprianou was also congratulated by Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev. Comrade Todor Zhivkov hosted an official dinner in honor of the esteemed guest.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU242949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, tonight hosted an official dinner at the Boyana Residence in honor of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, ministers, the ambassadors of the two countries and the officials accompanying the Cypriot president attended the friendly dinner.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and President Spiros Kiprianou delivered speeches.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

AU241240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

["Text" of joint Bulgarian-Zimbabwean communique on 17-20 November visit in Bulgaria of Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, visited Bulgaria from 17 to 20 November 1981.

2. Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement, and paid their respects at the coffin.

3. During his visit Comrade Robert Mugabe visited industrial and economic facilities as well as historic and cultural sites throughout the country, and was briefed on the Bulgarian people's successes in building the developed socialist society. The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and those accompanying him were shown cordial hospitality -- an expression of the Bulgarian people's friendly feelings toward the Zimbabwean people.

4. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of Zimbabwe African National Union, had talks on the bilateral relations and on some topical issues of the international situation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect.

5. The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Milko Balev, chief of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet and BCP Central Committee secretary; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and BCP Central Committee member; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and BCP Central Committee member; Panka Rabukova, first deputy minister of national education and BCP Central Committee candidate-member; Filip Ishpekov, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Executive Committee; and Khristo Kolev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Zimbabwe.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Zimbabwean side. Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Enos Nkala, minister of finance; Frederick Shava, minister of manpower, planning and development; (Moses Mwenge), deputy minister of trade; (Suedin Mombeshora), deputy minister of lands, resettlement and rural development; (Emerson Mangaza), deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Manpower, planning and development; Elisha Mushagara, deputy minister of agriculture; Aloise Chidoda, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' "Eastern Europe, Asia and Far East" Department; (Wiliars Chiueue), deputy chief of the prime minister's cabinet; (Charles Tazvishaya), the prime minister's private secretary; and (Jonathan Uutaunashe), official of the Ministry of Foriegn Affairs.

6. During their talks Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe briefed each other on the two countries' internal situation and reviewed the bilateral relations, as well as the prospects for further strengthening and developing them.

7. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, acquainted the high guest with the Bulgarian people's successes in putting into effect the BCP general April line, and implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on further constructing the developed socialist society and solving the tasks of the Eighth 5-year plan.

8. Comrade Robert Mugabe highly evaluated the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the BCP leadership in constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He greeted the Bulgarian people on the 1,300th anniversary of founding the Bulgarian state.

9. Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, reported about the successes reached by the Zimbabwean people in constructing their state and in the national reconstruction, as well as on the transformations which are taking place in all spheres of life, in accordance with the interests of the people's masses and in strengthening the republic's political and economic independence.

10. Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly evaluated the successes achieved by the Zimbabwean people in implementing the socioeconomic, political and cultural transformations and in strenghtening the country's independence.

11. During the talks the two leaders noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe and between the Bulgarian and Zimbabwean peoples are developing in the interest of the two peoples. They stressed their mutual will and readiness to continue further their efforts for expanding and strengthening the bilateral relations.

12, The two leaders agreed to expand further the bilateral relations by holding summit meetings and conducting consultations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres.

13. Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the trade agreement and the agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries. They stressed that there are good prospects of developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the spheres of industry, agriculture, transportation and communications, construction, mining, and other spheres, through creating joint organizations, exchanging equipment, constructing complex objects, and other mutually acceptable forms.

14. The two countries expressed readiness to expand further their trade relations.

15. Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe noted the successes which have been achieved in developing the two countries' cooperation in the sphere of culture. It was noted that the founding of the national committee on marking Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary and the events which took place under its auspices and which marked the anniversary in the Republic of Zimbabwe contributed to the better acquaintance of the two countries' peoples.

16. The following documents were signed during the visit:

-- Basic trends on developing the economic cooperation between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the 1981-95 period;

-- An agreement on cooperation in the area of radio broadcasting;

-- An agreement on cooperation in the area of television;

-- An agreement on cooperation in the area of air transportation.

16A. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will render the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe gratuitious aid in the amount of 3 million leva, in the form of 50 scholarships for training Zimbabwean cadres in Bulgarian higher and other schools, more precisely, 10 scholarships per year for 10 years.

17. The two leaders reveiwed topical issues of the international situation.

18. They expressed concern with the constant deterioration of the international situation and increasing of international tension as a result of the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces. These actions are leading toward undermining the process of detente, intensifying the arms race, and creating a real danger for world peace. They highly evaluated the new proposals and initiatives of the peace-loving forces, which lead toward improving the international climate, strengthening world confidence and security, stopping the arms race, disarmament and lasting peace throughout the world.

19. The two countries support the proposals made at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly on adopting a declaration on preventing the nuclear catastrophe and concluding a treaty on banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space.

20. The two countries fully support the limitation and total ban on nuclear weapons and condemned the developing of new weapons and systems of mass destruction.

21. It was stressed that the present international situation requires quick measures by all countries for improving the international climate and solving the international conflicts through negotiations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the states, and mutual respect for their interests.

22. The two countries voiced support for preserving and strengthening the process of detente in Europe.

23. The two leaders expressed support for the agreement on beginning talks on limiting the nuclear weapons in Europe, which has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States.

24. The two leaders stressed the necessity of strengthening the unity and unity of action of all anti-imperialist, peace-loving and progressive forces and movements in the struggle for peace, understanding and detente throughout the world.

25. Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union highly evaluated the consistent and peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at strengthening the confidence, understanding and goodneighborly relations in the Balkans. Robert Mugabe also highly evaluated Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, as well as Bulgaria's contribution to the struggle for national and social liberation, for detente, peace, security and understanding in Europe and the world.

26. The two sides made a profound analysis of the situation in Africa. They noted with satisfaction the positive ter.dencies in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African countries in defense of their economic and political independence, asserting their sovereignty over their natural resources, liquidating the colonialism and neocolonialism and apartheid in Africa, strengthening peace and developing equal cooperation on the continent and throughout the entire world.

27. The two countries expressed their total solidarity with the struggle of Namibia for freedom and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] -- its only legal representative. They expressed support for the Namibian people's right to self-determination, and stressed that a just solution for the Namibian people can only be reached through strictly applying Resolution 435 of the UN General Assembly.

28. The two sides categorically condemned the increase of the South African presence in Namibia and its territory being turned into a military base of the racist regime for conducting aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African states.

29. It was also noted that the Pretoria regime continues its policy of cruel national and social exploitation and oppression of the South African population and intensifying the repressions against this population based on the barbarous system of apartheid.

30. The two sides stressed that the responsibility for preserving South Africa's barbarous apartheid and continuing its aggressive actions against the independent African states is shared also by those imperialist forces that continue to support this regime for their own egoistic interests. They condemned the economic and military-political alliance of these forces with the Pretoria regime and voiced their support for imposing full and comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

31. The Bulgarian side positively evaluated the efforts of the OAU and the frontline states and their contributiion to the struggle for eliminating colonialism and racism from southern Africa.

32. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, highly eveluated the nonaligned policy of the Republic of Zimbabwe, its adherence to the ideas of eliminating colonialism and racism from the African Continent and the contribution it makes to the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for implementing their legal right on freedon, independence and human dignity.

33. The two leaders confirmed that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict can be reached only after Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, restoring the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own state, and guaranteeing the security of all states in the region. They support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine led by the PLO and the organization's equal participation in the negotiations on solving the Middle East problem.

34. The two sides condemned the concentration of foreign military forces along the shores of Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and their attempts to expand the existing military-political blocs and create new ones, and they supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

35. The two countries highly evaluated the important role of the nonaligned countries' movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace and security throughout the world.

36. The two countries confirmed their loyalty to the principles incorporated in the UN Charter and expressed their wish that the world organization continue its efforts for achieving lasting peace and international security on earth.

37. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Government and people of Bulgaria, and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, for the cordial reception and hospitality rendered to him personally, and to those accompanying him. He invited Comrade Todor Zhivkov to visit Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels. Sofia, November 1981.

COMMUNIQUE ON HABASH-LED PFLP DELEGATION VISIT

AU241309 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 81 p 2

[Communique on the visit to Bulgaria of a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], headed by George Habash, secretary general of the front, from 15 to 20 November 1981 to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, a PFLP delegation, headed by George Habash, secretary general of the front, visited Bulgaria from 15 to 20 November 1981. (Omar Kteish), member of the PFLP Politburo, and Abu Nidal, as well as (Omar Shihadi), members of the Central Committee of the front, also participated in the delegation. During its stay in our country the PFLP delegation was received by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and held talks with representatives of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, as well as with the Central Committee of the BCHK [expansion unknown]. The delegation visited Pravets town and was acquainted with the successes of the Pravets conurbation system in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The members of the delegation went sightseeing and were shown Comrade Todor Zhivkov's birthplace. They also visited the electronic equipment plant.

The PFLP delegation laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier.

During the official talks held at the Committee of Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples, the two sides expressed their concern at the persistent aggravation of the Middle East conflict. The two sides resolutely denounced the policy conducted by Israel, which is actively supported by American imperialism. This is a policy of escalation of tension, which threatens not only peace and security in the Middle East, but also represents a danger for worldwide peace. The "Bright Star" military exercises which are now being conducted are a demonstration of this policy.

The two sides denounced the terror and genocide committed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories and expressed their indignation at the persistent Israeli provocations and aggressive actions, directed against the militant unity of the Lebanese nationalist-patriotic forces and of the Palestinian resistance. The two sides welcomed the struggle of the Syrian people and the firm stand of the Syrian Arab Republic against the aggressive actions of Israel supported by the United States and by the reactionary forces.

The representatives of the Bulgarian public and the PFLP delegation expressed their conviction that the cohesion and unity of action of the progressive, patriotic and democratic Arab forces and their increasingly close cooperation with the socialist community countries, with the support of the international, democratic public, represent a decisive factor for an even more active resistance against the growing imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of the Arab peoples and against the intensified U.S. military presence in the Middle East, as well as for foiling the implementation of the Camp David agreements in form of one or another, and for achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The Bulgarian side, on behalf of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, once again confirmed the wholehearted solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the just and heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of its only legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and for the implementation of their irrevocable, national rights, including the right of self-determination and of creating an independent state on the Palestinian people's own territory, as well as the right of returning in accordance with the UN resolutions. The PFLP delegation expressed its deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to the Bulgarian public and to all Bulgarian people for the selfless support and assistance rendered to the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine.

SLOVAK PRAVDA REACTS TO REAGAN PROPOSAL

AU241319 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Nov 81 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "The Peace Movement in the West Rejects Washington's Policy; The World Wants To Rid Itself of Fear" -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The sudden change in the form of Reagan's "historical peace initiative" is, above all, a reaction to the peace movement in the West, which had to be mollified, and the impression had to be made that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which is the peacemaking force in the world. But one cannot deceive the truth with an empty propagandist gesture. One must not succumb to the notion that Reagan has become a pacifist overnight. WHILE HIS PROPOSAL LACKS CLEARER AND MORE DETAILED DATA, IT MAKES UP FOR IT BY THE ABSURD ARGUMENTS IT CONTAINS. Can anybody at all be found who will believe that the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States is 6 to 1? According to Reagan, the so-called zero-option is that the United States will renounce only the stationing of 572 new nuclear medium-range missiles and the Soviet Union should scrap all of its missiles, not only on the European part of its territory but also behind the Urals. And is it not strange logic when the Americans claim the right to have weapons in Europe with which they can hit Soviet territory [illegible] in accordance with that criterion to tell the Soviet Union whether it can or cannot have missiles on its territory. What faces would the U.S. representatives make if the Soviet Union, for example, would station its missiles in Cuba and tell the United States how many and what kind of missiles it could have on its territory?

LEADING SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE ALREADY A FEW TIMES MADE PUBLIC THE TRUE BALANCE OF FORCES REGARDING THE UNITS OF NUCLEAR CARRIERS, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL. And all of a sudden, Reagan -- by renouncing the decision to station 572 American medium-range missiles -- wants to strike out all Soviet medium-range missiles, which actually are the defense against a possible attack from American forward bases in West Europe and adjacent seas and oceans. President Reagan also forgot the British and French nuclear potential, which in case of a conflict would be under NATO command.

In addition, Reagan's proposal lacks many a definition; one does not, above all, feel that it contains an endeavor for a serious agreement. Somehow a person gets the impression of an annual fair where haggling goes on with the aim of cheating the partner. IN SERIOUS ISSUES, SUCH AS THE SECURITY OF COUNTRIES, ONE CANNOT PROCEED SUPERFICIALLY. THIS WOULD CONSTITUTE NONRESPECT FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE OTHER SIDE, AND EVEN AN INADMISSIBLE DISPARAGEMENT.

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons begin in Geneva in 9 days, at which many things can be set right, provided the United States is really interested in warding off the threat of nuclear war, as President Reagan noted in his Wednesday's speech. The nations of Europe and the whole world finally want to rid themselves of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe. The European public will follow these negotiations with extraordinary attention.

RUDE PRAVO CONDEMNS 'BRIGHT STAR' MANEUVERS

AU241347 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 81 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in column "A Note": "Ominous Preparations"]

[Text] Some years ago, a great international indignation broke out, especially in the Middle East, in the aftermath of reports about special storm troops of the American Army training in the Nevada desert or North Carolina to occupy the crude oil deposits in the Arab world. The first joint Egyptian-American military maneuvers were held in Egypt in the autumn last year.

However, their importance and extent remains quite in the shadow of the current U.S. military activity in the area of the Middle East and eastern Africa, personified by the ongoing Bright Star 82 maneuvers.

In contrast to the aforementioned provocative training in the past during the presidencies of G. Ford and J. Carter, this year's maneuvers constitute a direct penetration by American armed forces into the Middle East. They create, to say the least, the beginning of a qualitatively new situation which is extraordinarily dangerous for the nations of this region and for its stability.

The maneuvers, involving thousands of American troops and a respectable quantity of the most diverse military material, are large as to the extent of the area where they are being held and as to their length. The maneuvers began on 14 November in Egypt and will continue in Somalia, and from the end of November until the middle of December they also will be held in Sudan as well as in Oman, where -- according to the Egyptian MENA new agency -- 1,300 American troops are to land in the first week of December, also from bases in the Pacific Ocean.

The first reports about the maneuvers are from Egypt. It is absolutely obvious that the American Rapid Deployment Force units are training, in practice in interventionist, aggressive actions for the future, a matter which -- after all -- is their unconcealed mission. Shortly bombs will fall on Egyptian soil, dropped from a low altitude by B-52 aircraft, flying nonstop to Egypt from their base in Minot, North Dakota for this sole purpose. It is really impossible to find out what benefit that country and its people will have from the American Air Force using it as a shooting range. The power diktat which the United States increasingly impertinently practices vis-a-vis the Middle East, could -- thanks to these maneuvers -- arrive at even better conditions [podminky].

The Middle East has already suffered a lot of pain as a consequence of the Israeli expansive policy, permanently and asiduously supported by the United States. Israeli troops are where they should not be. And if they are now also being joined by American troops and if the Bright Star maneuvers are only a link in the chain of the U.S. military penetration and its ominous preparations for aggression, then this portends only a new grave danger for the entire region and the independence of the nations there.

POLISH SOLIDARITY ACTIONS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Talks With Government 18 Nov

AU241321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 81 p 7

[Report by JL, "Our Warsaw Correspondent": "After the Talks of the Polish People's Republic Government With 'Solidarity'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Talks between representatives of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and "Solidarity" were held in Warsaw on Wednesday. They are generally regarded as initial, as preparatory for the later talks.

The first reaction to the Wednesday negotiations between government representatives and "Solidarity" was cautious optimism. However, some citizens do not conceal that what "Solidarity" is coming to the talks with could evoke new tension in the country, should the government acceed to compromises. But even compromises would not satisfy "Solidarity's" reactionary and antisocialist faction. After all, that faction has already now prepared an appropriate atmosphere, which accompanied the first round of negotiations. The affixing of posters and slogans throughout the country, insulting the agencies of people's power and others aimed at slandering television, was no coincidence. "Solidarity" categorically demands, and this is one of the topics of the talks' agenda, "access to the information media." Moreover, the Wednesday talks between representatives of the government and "Solidarity" were held in an atmosphere of a swelling wave of strikes at university-level schools and strike alerts in some voivodships.

Rural "Solidarity," too, has unfolded a proper strike "activity," occupying two public buildings in the country in two places.

Exposed Solidarity Practices

AU241358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Representatives of the Polish Government and 'Solidarity' Leaders Hold Talks; They Want To Assume Control and 'Manage' for Themselves"]

[Text] Warsaw (CTK) -- Another round of talks between representatives of the Polish Government and the leaders of "Solidarity" began in Warsaw today. During these talks the representatives of the Polish Government agreed to establish four joint working groups, with the topics of some of them definitely going beyond the statutes of "Solidarity." This mainly applies to those which are to deal with unjustified demands of the leaders of that union for control of the national economy and for the gaining of virtually unrestricted access to the mass information media. All four working groups are to take up their activity by the end of the week.

One of the ultimatum-like "Solidarity" demands vis-a-vis the Polish Government, which was submitted by the union's leadership at the Tuesday negotiations in Warsaw, was the establishment of the so-called social economic council. By means of that demand, "Solidarity" leaders are striving in all possible ways for some sort of social control over the government, economy, trade and other economic sectors with the obvious aim of de facto taking over control. However, their hitherto "managing" their own union gives a hint as to their idea how this activity should be carried out and about the price the Polish working people would have to pay for it.

In this connection, the "Solidarity" press openly wrote that, for example, the report of the Auditing Commission submitted during the second part of the union's congress in Gdansk contained numerous inaccuracies and that many expenditure receipts were missing. Lech Walesa, the "Solidarity" leader, was himself forced to admit that a "lot of money was lost, as well as printing machines." In one regional "Solidarity" leadership alone, in Jastrzebie in Katowice Voivodship, the ascertained deficit reached a value estimated at 1.1 million zlotys.

A former official of the "Solidarity" Gdansk headquarters, Irena Puciata-Chociwska, has stated in the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC that right from the beginning "Solidarity" has been a real gold mine for many. Among the sources of personal enrichment are the pecuniary gifts arriving in nonregistered letters from Poland and abroad. Anyone could have taken out of them not only Polish zlotys, but also dollars, pounds, West German marks and so forth. Further sources of personal enrichment, as I. Puciata-Chociwska wrote, have been the public money collections in various boxes, which were not properly sealed and were freely accessible. Another, although only one-shot source, was, for example, the collection of material aid for victims of an earthquak in Italy. New blankets, footwear and other valuable things were accepted without any lists or receipts.

The Polish public is also incensed by the fact that the number of "Solidarity's" paid functionaries has in a very short span of time increased to 42,000. That is triple the overall number of the functionaries of the former unified Polish trade unions. At the union's congress in Gdansk, "Solidarity" functionaries voted themselves salaries of up to Z17,000 and more, which is about triple the present average monthly vage in Poland. Some of the union's commissions are even paying themselves from members' dues special bonuses ranging from Z4,500 to 4,000 in addition to their salaries. It is even being said that members of "Solidarity's" highest agencies and regional leadership are receiving $100-300 on top of their Zloty salaries.

Since August 1980, "Solidarity" has organized in Poland more than 120 sizeable strikes. The use of this workers class weapon, which "Solidarity" employs to the hilt in its attack on people's power in Poland and which it combines with other destructive actions, such as, for example, occupation strikes, hunger strikes, all kinds of demonstrations and similar things, have caused the Polish economy damage estimated at many tens of millions of zlotys.

In accordance with the Jesuit slogan which says that the "end justifies the means," "Solidarity" is employing the most unfastidious methods when organizing strikes, with which it is systematically excerbating the country's political and economic crisis. Even the most miniscule pretext often serves for calling a strike. One proceeds then according to the "well-tried-and-proven" scenario: First the necessary atmosphere is artificially created, a strike is proclaimed, and some sort of gathering is convened at which the employees of the enterprise are confronted with grossest demagoguery with a fait accompli and forced to "vote." After that, "Solidarity" needs nothing more than to keep the collective in tension and absolute obedience. To this end it employs not only psychological pressure, but sometimes, as shown by several cases, even physical violence. Against those who are not willing to blindly follow orders, "Solidarity" applies various sanctions.

Students Union 'Destructive'

AU241447 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Jan Lipavsky, PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent: "Destructive Students Organization"]

[Text] From the outside, Warsaw University looks like a stall at an annual fair. It is "decorated" with various posters and slogans sullying ministers, the government and the Sejm. At the same time, students -- under the baton of "Solidarity" and its "section" of the so-called Independent Students Union -- are settling accounts with television and radio. They are cursing them on blackboards for expressing the positions of the government and not theirs....

We would like to enter the university compound. But from the strike patrol we hear that it is off limits to unauthorized persons. To the "unauthorized" belong Polish journalists as well as journalists from the socialist countries. This, however, does not apply to Western journalists.

Thus we can do nothing else but look over the heads of the strike patrol at the historical yard of the university. Not a living soul around.

In front of the gate stands a big bottle and some of the Warsaw inhabitants are throwing "contributions" for the striking students into it.

Everything that is in front of the gate is full of contradictions. Next to the entrance hangs a big poster, an invitation to a lecture about Pilsudski.

Finally we succeeded in making one of the boys of the strike patrol exchange views. We hear that in the university building the strike committee is in uninterrupted session, and the members of the "Independent Students Union" play the main role in it, but there is also time for fun.

-- And what do the Messr Professors have to say about that? -- we ask.

-- Many of them are striking with us...

-- And why do you actually strike?

-- Because of the higher school law -- the boy says. -- As you know, the government is still procrastinating about sending the draft law to the Sejm.

-- But that is not true -- we object. -- According to the newspapers, the draft law goes to the Sejm on 20 November and on 27 November its first reading is to take place...

But the boy keeps on insisting: -- What the newspapers write does not necessarily have to be true. And besides, what is involved is what the law will be like. We want no one to interfere with the content of the study program, and they want to determine what to teach and how to teach it...

The boy is literally intoxicated with self-confidence. Advisers from "Solidarity" have whispered into students' ears that they are "independent in every respect" and that they are the "elite of the nation." And now they behave accordingly. They see only themselves.

Some of the Warsaw inhabitants stop in front of the university gate, and some shake their heads in disbelief. On the gate they see flowers, banners and underneath a begging bottle with banknotes in it.

-- We have what we have brought up, -- says one elderly woman.

That day TRYBUNA LUDU reported that Deputy Premier M. Rakowski, at a meeting with representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, said among other things that the situation at the university-level schools is extremely dangerous. This is the example of the destructive activity of the new students organization, of the "Independent Students Union" (subsidized, among other things, also from the state funds -- J.L.). One has to say with regret, M. Rakowski continued, that some pedagogues have not opposed what is going on at the university-level schools today.

Strike Influence Scored

LD241832 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 24 Nov 81

[From the "Topics of the Day" program]

[Text] When future historians return to events in present-day Poland, they will probably write that the strike became for many Poles a popular social pastime. Strikes, forced upon society by so-called Solidarity as a means of asserting its influence, have become part and parcel of the present life of the Polish people. And so have long lines queuing outside empty shops. The connection is more than evident. The policy of disruption has borne its bitter fruit. As far as strikes are concerned, Poland has, in the past month, become (?pastmaster). One strike follows another according to a preplanned scenario and with the same stagemanager -- namely the so-called independent trade union Solidarity. This time, the nonsensical chain of strikes has been taken over by university students.

A telling fact is that the so-called Independent Union of Students is in charge of the strikes. The students are allegedly striking over a new university law to be discussed by the Polish parliament, the Sejm, the first reading scheduled for 27 November. There is therefore no reason now for fears of discontent. Despite this, the strike is on.

The cause is to be sought elsewhere. Solidarity desires to make the government more submissive to its political demands. For this, the government must be under constant pressure and a student strike is a suitable instrument in this respect. Advisers from Solidarity have talked students into believing that they can be independent in everything, that they themselves are to decide on what is to be taught. A demagogical trick, nevertheless so far successful -- as in many other cases in present-day Poland. The danger of this move is that for Solidarity it is not only a tactical maneuver designed to drive the government into a corner. In a broader context it is an expression of efforts to reconstruct the whole educational system for which the students strike is to create necessary preconditions. Solidarity, after all, does not want or need a socialist intelligentsia. Telling proof of this is its program of negation of socialist values in Poland.

HULA HOLDS SCIENCE TALKS WITH USSR'S YEFREMOV

LD241814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Today in Prague Federal Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula received Leonid Yefremov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia. They discussed the deepening of cooperation between the two countries in the exchange and utilization of information in the fields of science and technology up to 1985.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES GENEVA TU CONFERENCE

LD241904 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 24 Nov (CTK) -- Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, put forward here today, at the 4th European Trade Union Conference, a number of proposals for development and deepening of trade union cooperation in Europe. He paid special attention to trade union cooperation in the struggle against war and the arms race, and called on all trade unionists to act in unity for guarantees of peace, effective disarmament measures, and the maintenance of a balance of forces and equal security. Concerning the impact of technological changes on working conditions and employemnt, Karel Hoffmann spoke of the need for greater trade union effort to use technical advancement for the benefit of workers, and spoke of the experience of Czechoslovak trade unions in this field.

BILAK, FOJTIK ATTEND MARXIST JOURNAL CONFERENCE

LD250010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] An international consultation of representatives of the fraternal parties devoted to the work of the PROBLEMS of PEACE AND SOCIALISM periodical [published in English as World Marxist Review] opened in Prague today. Present at the deliberations is a delegation of the CPCZ headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also in the delegation is Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, deputy director of the Department of International Affairs of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Pavel Auersperg, representative of the CPCZ at the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM periodical.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER

LD242210 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Tuesday Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, head of a Japanese delegation at the discussions of the Czechoslovak-Japanese Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation in Prague. They reviewed some questions of the development of the bilateral relations, and exchanged opinions on international topics.

RUDE PRAVO DECRIES OPPORTUNISM IN SOCIETY

AU241719 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In a Pragmatic, Efficient and Principled Manner"]

[Excerpts] After the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, we know the difficulties and shortcomings which plague the republic's economy, we know their internal and external causes, but we also know what we have to do to eliminate these difficulties and shortcomings.

Many a person's wrinkles have certainly become deeper now that the work has become far more demanding and the life a bit more difficult. There will even be people predisposed to lamenting these things. That, however, will not be necessary at all. The Central Committee proved, and we ourselves can see too, that the republic's economy continues to develop under complex and difficult conditions, though not at the rapid pace we had gotten used to, and that Socialist Czechoslovakia has enough strength and potential to gradually eliminate these weak spots. Nothing that we have created in this country is in jeopardy.

However, the current troubles are a powerful incentive for the demands on every one of us arising from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. For everyone of us -- beginning with a member of the government and ending with a worker in a workshop or in the fields -- exceptions do not exist, cannot and must not exist. The old, well-trodden path, so well liked by some, along which every useful and bold idea quickly withers, has never been any good -- and it is downright harmful now, just like the comfortable perpetuation of non-thinking, brainless routine in management work, paying lip service which obliges no one to anything and already beforehand provides an excuse for incompetence or indolence, as well as the reluctance to help, for dehumanized bureaucratism which disgusts and embitters precisely the most honest people, haughty indiscipline arising from the illusion of one's own irreplaceability and untouchability, intentional blindness perceiving only one's own interests and not caring about the interests of the whole, the notorious brown nosing [slezdovstvi], fraudulent work for the eyes of superiors for good wages and high bonuses — all these are now quite clear, condemned, unacceptable things that harm and weaken the organism of socialist society. They are also the internal causes of our current difficulties. We could make faster progress regarding the development of the republic, we could overcome somewhat easier the external difficulties exported from the capitalist world to our country if it were not for these -- and other -- harmful phenomena [skodliviny].

We have achieved a lot in the past 10 years. We can boast that after the extensive and profound [1968-69] social and economic crisis we have not only rapidly consolidated our state, but even taken it to the top, among the most advanced in the world. Czechoslovakia is synonymous with a modern, socialist state now.

But it is obvious that many of us have let ourselves be lulled by that. We have forgotten the great adaptability of opportunism to existing conditions and the ability of people to keep their hands off really revolutionary work and shroud themselves with pleasantly jovial garb. And in our situation opportunism is really being covered up by the pseudo democraticism [lzidemokracie] with its lack of demands on a person, which even forgives obvious sins committed against communist ethics, ignores work misdemeanors, keeps silent about the elevation of personal interests above social interests -- and in the end leads to the actual occurrence of these harmful phenomena in our society's organism.

Can we afford to continue tolerating two types of communists in the party -- those who are fulfilling the party decisions, and those to whom these decisions have to be explained all the time? As was stated at the latest CPCZ Central Committee session, it is, above all, certain ranking economic personnel to whom the party decisions have to be constantly explained. But why, then, are they in charge when it is so difficult for them to comprehend clear, necessary and intelligibly expressed things? Or can we continue to tolerate the fact that trade, services and housing administrations can do with the citizen what they want, although a communist director is heading them? Can we tolerate bureaucratism in many National Committees and other offices, even though we know that they are managed by a communist, that a party organization is active in them? Can we at all tolerate unnecessary shortcomings anywhere?

No one has that right, and a party member should be the first to know this. A communist implements the party policy always and everywhere, and this policy is in the interest of the people, for the benefit of a man, of a quite real man, who works and lives in certain conditions.

That is also the basic idea from which we proceed. It is up to us, up to everyone of us who holds the communist party card to sharply oppose the modern opportunism, the harmful phenomena which are poisoning our society's organism. We have the means to do it. There is no other political or social organization in which a person has such great scope for expressing his opinion as in our communist party.

COURT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BRIBERY IN SLOVAKIA

AU231431 [Editorial Report] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 20 November on page 8 carries a 1,800-word interview given by Dr Jozef Fulier, director of a department in the Slovak General Prosecutor's Office, to Eng G. Penkovsky, entitled "Everyone Against the Abuse." The interview, the place and date of which are not specified, deals with what is described as a "grave and topical" problem -- bribery.

Speaking about the causes of bribery, Fulier mentions that even though "corruption and bribery exist in our society even where there are no apparent reasons for it," for example in the health sector, the main causes are "certain disproportions in the economy and in services." As long as these "disproportions" are not eliminated, there will always be "bribery in one form of another," he adds. Therefore, the "struggle against bribery" cannot consist merely of punitive measures but "above all, of good organizational and mangerial work in production, trade and services and, last but not least, of good educational work."

This does not mean, however, Fulier goes on to say, that bribery cannot be "considerably limited." For this to happen it is necessary, in his view, to "effectively control" the distribution of goods and services that are in short supply, "for example the allocation of lots for garages and housing and so forth." He also suggests that changes in the civil code should be "contemplated," changes that would introduce "strict sanctions against organizations that do not observe waiting lists in satisfying citizens' needs" and entitle citizens to "claim compensation for losses caused by the violation of their rights."

Apart from control activity, educational activity should also be intensified, according to Fulier, so that people learn to "sensitively differentiate between a selfless manifestation of gratitude and corruption." He says, for example, that "one cannot object" when patients give flowers to the medical personnel. However, gradually flowers have given way to "bottles," and "nowadays people give envelopes with money and other valuables representing frequently their monthly incomes." A similar "negative phenomenon" that has become a "deeply rooted habit," according to Fulier, is the "banquet for members of the boards of examiners" organized by parents of graduating secondary school students.

Asked about the number of bribery cases dealt with by Slovak courts, Fulier mentions that last year there were "only" some 200 such cases and in the first half of 1981 less than 100. He emphasizes, however, that "only a fraction" of all instances of bribery winds up before the court because there are usually not witnesses and both the giver and the recipient are interested in keeping it a secret. Most cases dealt with by courts involved attempts to bribe "employees of state bodies and organs of state administration," according to Fulier, who stresses, however, that "this allows no conclusions about the real extent of bribery in individual branches." He notes that if "the employees in services, trade, the health sector or in education" were as "similarly honest" as the employees of state bodies or the state administration, there would be far more such cases.

In the next part of the interview, Fulier describes the details of several bribery cases dealt with by Slovak courts and involving attempts to bribe state employees in order to avoid legal prosecution, to bolster a housing application and to obtain a kindergarten place.

In this context, he dismisses the "existing opinion" that the law should punish only those who accept a bribe and not those who offer it, arguing that "this would run counter to the principles of law and ethics." He notes, however, that refraining from penal prosecution of people who offered a bribe, "but immediately reported this step to the prosecuting office or to public security corps," is being considered.

Commenting further on penalities for bribes, Fulier notes that persons accepting them can receive sentences up to 2 years of "deprivation of freedom"; if the recipient is a "public official" even up to 5 years. The person offering a bribe can be sentenced to up to 1 year of 'deprivation of freedom"; if the recipient is a "public official" up to 3 years. Fulier adds, however, that in the court practice these upper limits "are not sufficiently utilized."

In the concluding answer to Penkovsky's questions, Fulier mentions that on 18 November 1980 the CPSL Central Committee Presidium "discussed the problem of corruption and bribery in selected organizations" and that, on this basis, on 29 April 1981 the Slovak Government "approved a set of binding measures aimed at solving the problem of bribery and corruption in the Slovak Socialist Republic." Without going into detail, Fulier notes that one of the aims of the measures is to "raise the effectiveness of penal instruments in the struggle against bribery," and that they stipulate a "careful verification of all signals about the acceptance of bribes" and an "attentive study of all decisions by organs of state bodies and other decisions grossly violating the law, in order to find out whether the unlawful decision is linked with the acceptance of a bribe."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA -- A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by L. Pezlar, CPCZ Central Committee member and Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, returned from a study visit in Cuba on 16 November. During its stay in Cuba, the delegation was informed about the supervision of cultural and educational work and about the implementation of the resolutions of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 81 p 1 AU]

TU OFFICIAL TO ROME -- V. Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, left for Rome on 16 November, where he will attend the deliberations of the 10th congress of the Italian General Labor Confederation (CGIL), to be held on 16-21 November. [Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Nov 81 p 1 AU]

PRIVATE PLOT OWNERS -- In East Slovakia at the beginning of this year, private plot owners were tilling 17,916 hectares of agricultural land and 7,329 hectares of arable land. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST REPORT -- By 17 November 1981 some 4,000 hectares of sugar beets, 290 hectares of carrots, 110 hectares of parsley and 45 hectares of celery still required harvesting in Bohemia, stated Engineer J. Horky, head of the Department for Plant Cultivation Development of the Czech Socialist Republic. Beet growers of the republic have thus far succeeded in preparing 97 percent of the area earmarked for next year's sugar beet planting. Since the start of the sugar beet harvest sugar plants in the Czech Socialist Republic have processed more than 2,960,000 tons of beets with an average sugar content of 13,91 percent. By 16 November, 93 percent of the sugar beets had been harvested in the Central Bohemia Region; 90.3 percent in the North Bohemia Region; 95.3 percent in the East Bohemia Region; 100 percent in the South Moravia Region; and 99.7 percent in the North Moravia Region. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Nov 81 p 1 AU]

FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- By 16 November, sugar beets had been harvested from 97.3 percent of the area of cultivation statewide, which means that more than 5,500 hectares remained to be harvested. Because of soggy fields, at many places the sugar beets have to be picked by hand. By the same date, plowing remained to be carried out on roughly 200,000 hectares statewide (6 percent of the overall task) and winter wheat remained to be sown on 44,500 hectares (4 percent of the planned area). [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Cezch 18 Nov 81 p 1 AU]

U.S. ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSALS: 'PROPAGANDA'

Reagan Speech

DW241439 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1515 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Christian Neef commentary]

[Text] What the Reagan speech really involved was not the manifestation of will for negotiations but U.S. territorial gain in the field of propaganda. It is necessary to recall that the United States during the past few months lost ground not only in the discussion on disarmament negotiations. The new U.S. administration had left itself too widely open already earlier even in the eyes of its alliance partners. People say that by nonsensical contentions it had further heated up the international climate, contentions which even dyed-in-the-wool Moscow haters considered too primitive and simultaneously too dangerous because they nearly automatically helped popularize the Soviet stance. Let us recall this: The U.S. Government accused the USSR and Vietnam with hair-raising evidence of using poison gas in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea, for example. Then came the color documentation on the Soviet military power which elicited the sympathetic smile of many people because it turned reality upside down. And finally, Secretary of State Haig time and again tried to prove in public his theory under which all liberation movements in the world are Kremlin-steered terrorists. The propaganda thesis of the threat from the East -- which pushed everything else aside -- promptly became the basis of U.S foreign policy.

In the meantime, people in Washington seem to have realized that the resistance against U.S. policy visibly increases, a policy which, besides, keeps burdening the Western alliance. The conclusions which they have drawn are the following:

The ICA, the so-called International Communications Agency which stands for the country's biggest propaganda center with transmitters such as the notorious Voice of America and thousands of similar institutions abroad, will now open a propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting Soviet policy. In so doing it is supposed to cooperate closely with the CIA and the State and Defense Departments, in order to obtain corresponding evidence. Thus what they have in mind is to discontinue engaging in propaganda sporadically but instead to do so according to plan and under mutual coordination. As they themselves put it, the objective is to discover -- meaning fabricate -- and to propagandize facts on Soviet activities which are not particularly flattering. What has been put into circulation in the meantime is a monthly publication of the ICA and a special report on not further specified Soviet political operations.

The kind of content of this sort of material, which does not at all differ from any released earlier, is best proved by a quotation of the deputy program director of the Voice of America. This man by the name of [name unintelligble] says: We must depict the Soviet Union as the last great rapacious empire on earth and then destabilize this country itself and its satellites. He also says directly [several words indistinct]. Our news must be objectively correct, but this can be disregarded if it turns out to be an impediment to us. Moreover, we must be credible, but we should not endlessly bother with stories which let us appear in an unfavorable light.

Small wonder that [words indistinct] and many people in the United States doubt, in view of such a relapse into the cold fifties, that U.S. propaganda thereby will at long last become more effective. To prevent any misunderstanding: What they have in mind is not bigger propaganda battles but more subtle, more skillful methods. Only then do they see a chance for actually disrediting the Soviet Union in the world public and selling U.S. policy effectively at long last. The present idle talk about the zero option in the negotiations on the medium-range missiles seems to take this finding into account already, in that they ostensibly make allowances for the West European peace movement. But will the success of this propaganda gimmick by any greater? The demonstrations in Western Europe over the past weekend alone make this doubtful.

'Fraudulent Maneuver'

DW241347 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Guenter Deckwerth commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev stated in the Godesberg redou e last night that the people want more certainty about tomorrow, they wish to work in peace, bring up children; and for that they need peace. It is true indeed, dear listeners, that millions have gone into the streets during the past few weeks and months for just that, in Bonn, in Amsterdam, Rome, London, Milan and in many other cities of the world. It was for this reason that U.S. scientists, professors and students have instituted the biggest campaign since the Vietnam War against the danger of nuclear war.

The call was so strong, the protest against the U.S. administration's intention to deploy new mass destruction means in Europe was so clearly audible, that even U.S. President Reagan could no longer ignore it. But what he offered to the millions on behalf of the millionaires under the slogan of the zero option was anything but a zero solution; it was a far-flung fraudulent maneuver, as it had been characterized thousandfold by the peace movement.

Leonid Brezhnev stated in Godesberg last night that we are asked to disarm unilaterally while hundreds of land and sea-based missiles trained on our country and on our allies, airplanes with nuclear bombs aboard, the entire terrible arsenal possessed today by the United States and other NATO countries in the sphere of Europe are to remain unaffected.

This American solution, dear listeners, is intended to turn the present, approximate balance of forces in nuclear medium-range missiles into a 2:1 proportion in favor of NATO. The purpose is to reach superiority with its help. The maneuver is too transparent not to be seen through. It does not entail more certainty about tomorrow but more uncertainty. What became plain once again in Bad Godesberg last night was who is interested in genuine disarmament.

Leonid Brezhnev proposed that for the duration of the disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the United States both sides should abstain from deploying new, and modernizing the existing, nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. It is a logical proposal. After all, what sensible person will spend money on something he wants to abolish? But the CPSU general secretary went even further. He declared the Soviet Union's readiness, under the proviso that the other side approves of the moratorium, to not only discontinue the deployment of its SS-20 missiles but also, as an act of good will, to unilaterally dismantle a certain portion of the nuclear medium-range weapons in the European part of the USSR.

This is a constructive proposal which might alleviate the forthcoming negotiations. This is an advance concession, and we should recall that the USSR once before, in 1977, unilaterally withdrew 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from Europe; in advance concession to a Europe that would be free from nuclear weapons, to a genuine zero solution which would give the people more certainty about tomorrow.

STOPH MEETS PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD242314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Tuesday the delegation of the Palestine National Council, headed by its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, which is currently on an official visit to the GDR.

During the friendly discussion the two sides discussed the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East caused by the confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive policy of Israel.

Willi Stoph stressed in this respect the GDR's unchanged attitude toward resolving the Palestine question and the Middle East conflict.

Khalid al-Fahum reported on the present struggle of the PLO and expressed thanks for the solidarity shown to the Palestinian people. He praised the GDR's successful development and its contribution in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Dr Isam Kamil Salim, chief of the PLO mission in the GDR. gave a cocktail party the same day in Berlin in honor of the Palestine National Council delegation, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, and other figures of GDR social life were also present.

AXEN HEADS DELEGATION AT PRAGUE MEETING

LD241746 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A discussion of communist and workers' parties on the work of the magazine problems of peace and socialism began today in Prague. Among the delegations from many nations is one from the SED, headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

TISCH ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

LD242344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 24 Nov (ADN) -- In the present complicated situation the trade unions have great responsibility for future developments in Europe. This was stressed on Tuesday by the chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, at the 4th European Trade Union Conference in Geneva. "The present is characterized by the efforts of certain circles to continue the arms race and to develop and produce new means of mass destruction, for example the neutron bomb. The stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction is creating ever greater dangers for world peace."

European trade unions especially know only too well that preparations for war and war itself have never done any good for the workers; they have brought only misery and death, said Harry Tisch. "It is fitting that we should raise our voices from here to call for an end to the arms race. We expect all governments to support the revival of detente. We hope and wish that there will be positive results from the disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States which will begin on 30 November here in Geneva."

On the central theme of the conference -- the effects of new technology on work conditions -- Harty Tisch said that the trade unions could ensure that science and technology could be developed and applied for social progress to the good of man. In the GDR the working class supported and actively helped to shape new technologies and processes.

In the past decade the GDR has gained a lot of experience in retraining workers for new jobs. It is prepared to host a specialist conference on this topic to pass on its experiences. "As our practical work shows, there need be no direct connection between the introduction of the most modern scientific-technical results in production and unemployment," Tisch said. "In our country, social security and protection are the necessary characteristics of the quality of life in socialism."

POLISH PEOPLE'S SITUATION OBSERVED, CRITICIZED

Polish Catholic Views

LD241956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Gabor Nemes report on Poland; all Polish statements recorded in Polish fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Nemes] Europe's most religious country: that is how many people think of socialist Poland. And indeed the role of the church and of religion is traditionally strong in Poland. Of course, in the decades preceding last year's social explosion this tradition was expanded by new elements. This is how Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, sees it:

[Jaskiernia] In our country religious tendencies are very strong. The prestige of the church as a moral force has grown. The tragedy in Poland was that the atheism of the official policy triggered off a counterreaction not on an ideological basis, in fact, but because religion was a form of resistance against aut[illegible]y.

[Nemes] It is thus natural that Solidarity also adopted many religious symbols. No trade union room can be without a cross, mostly pinned on to the Polish flag. Among the experts and advisers of Solidarity, too, there have been and are many Catholic intellectuals close to the church. The influence of the church was felt through them rather than through the mediation of the priests. But for all that the Catholic Chruch and Solidarity are two different organizations and forces. It was so right from the very start. For example, Cardinal Wyszynski's appeal last August to the striking workers fell on deaf ears. And today Solidarity is too big an organization and unites too many trends for Lech Walesa's absolute piety and respect for the church, by themselves, to guarantee the clergy's supervision. There are increasing signs that the Polish Catholic Church, which engages in long-term politics, is endeavoring to play a moderating, on occasion a mediating, role, though today this has serious dangers even for it. This is how a village priest from the neighborhood of Kielce summed up his stance:

[Unidentified priest] Above all we must trust in one another. A person must respect the other person. The coexistence of the government and the trade unions is consolidated only in words. Despite the many discussions, deep down basic trust is lacking on both sides; they simply do not believe one another. The government may propose good economic ideas but now, when there is no foreign currency, when waves of strikes and protests sweep the country, it is unable to resolve the economic situation to people's satisfaction, which means that the protests will never end.

[Nemes] So are you against the strikes?

[Priest] Look, sir, it is difficult for me to say unequivocally whether I am for or against them because I never strike. And then strikes are an achievement of the working class, its most important right. I am in favor of their reaching an agreement, and that everyone should then work and trust in the other. This is the solution to the problem.

[Nemes] And in what do you see the task of the church? Formerly the church was the only force that was independent of authority. Now there are several such forces, Solidarity in the first place. Does this no mean that the church's social role has changed, what is more, diminished?

[Priest] At one time, in the period of occupation and conquest, the church meant the homeland, Poland, a Poland which did not exist on the map and lived only in people's hearts.

Today the church strives to be apolitical; it endeavors to become a serving church for everybody; it does not arrogate to itself the right to be the exclusive ruler of souls, thoughts and hearts. It respects freedom and patience. For this reason, in my opinion, the church does not in the least want to encourage Solidarity; it does not want to adopt a stance either against the party or the government or our system of alliances. Rather, in accordance with its mission, it supports all that is good, but from an apolitical standpoint. And as long as the church keeps to this line it will be strong. If, however, it engages in politics, if it supports either Solidarity or the government, or if it opposes either of them, then it will not be fulfilling its role and will become weak.

[Nemes] The truth is that the priest interprets the church's official standpoint rather flexibly and individually. In practice the church's role is much more complex and shaded and, most importantly, it is at all events political, to say nothing of the fact that this organization, representing an enormous spiritual and material force, despite every centralization, unites several trends and plays on several strings at once.

In addition, numerous secular Catholic organizations also function alongside the church. The most leftwing group is the Pax group. They were once called Catholics of the government party. However, the crisis situation has spurred also this intellectual group to independent activity. Their leader, Reiff, recently proposed the idea of a big coalition. This was decisively rejected by some PZPR leaders. But the front of national accord, which is now in the process of formation, displays many features resembling Reiff's proposal. And since then Pax has also been represented in the government by a minister. This is how the organization's deputy chairman expressed their ideas:

[Unidentified Pax Deputy Chairman] I believe that if we want to emerge from the crisis then we need not only economic but also political steps. In the first place this means that, in the country's common management, the social forces which represent the various trends of the people should enjoy a bigger say: in other words, beside the parties the church as a moral force, and within Solidarity those who do not oppose socialism but want to develop it further. It appears that the existing political structures are insufficient. There is a need for a new formula of practicing power.

[Nemes] What does this mean? That Solidarity should supply ministers for the government?

[Deputy Chairman] At any rate there is also a need there for people whom Solidarity trusts. Of course, it is not necessary for them to wear immediately Solidarity's badge on their lapels.

[Nemes] While we are talking of Solidarity, what is your opinion of this organization after its Gdansk congress?

[Deputy Chairman] Look, Solidarity is a movement of 10 million people with numerous political trends; that is how it must be treated. Yet without it nothing can be solved in Poland. In my opinion, regardless of the fact that many inciting and simply irresponsible things were said at the congress, basically a rather moderate leadership has been formed, which with Lech Walesa represents the trend not of confrontation but of agreement.

[Nemes] But as far as Solidarity's specific, daily activity in the plants is concerned, do you not see antisocialist tendencies?

[Deputy Chairman] Well, look, there are sure to be antisocialist elements, just as there are also forces which desire the development of socialist Poland. But what unites them? Criticism. The criticism of power, of mistakes committed, that they do not see an expedient program from the government. Clearly the task is to promote within Solidarity the prevalence of the socialist standpoint. With the policy of confrontation we would only push the entire mass in a radical direction.

[Nemes] And what role can Pax play in the current situation?

[Deputy Chairman] We strive to promote agreement or, in the most difficult moments, we strive to pick up and connect the thread of agreement between the party and Solidarity, between the church and the moderate forces of Solidarity, and between those in the government who believe in dialogue.

[Nemes] What is your opinion of the current strikes?

[Deputy Chairman] Look, strikes are beginning to break out completely spontaneously in Poland. No one can control them any longer, not the government, not Solidarity, not the workers self-management. They are the consequence of despair, impatience, the food shortage. This is the most dangerous phenomenon, because this is where anarchy begins.

[Nemes] What is your opinion of the proposal that strikes should be banned?

[Deputy Chairman] There is a chance to stop strikes only if the government and Solidarity agree on this. If the government bans strikes unilaterally with the help of the Sejm, that will not stop them. And then what will happen? What we need is to develop a trust in authority whereby strikes will stop naturally.

[Nemes] And is there any chance of this happening?

[Deputy Chairman] Well, among other things that is why we proposed the front of national accord as one of the chances. But this is only a chance, and not a certainty. And for the reason that it is now very late. Six months ago it would have been easier to set this up. But I also believe that even Solidarity is now beginning to see that it can no longer control the situation, that uncontrollable strikes are erupting. This will eventually encourage them to sit down at the negotiating table, because if commonsense does not win within all the parties concerned then there will be a tragedy.

Anti-Mass-Media Posters

AU241338 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Eva Terenyi article: "Posters"]

[Text] Probably even citizens accustomed or perhaps inured to frequent leaflet and poster campaigns in today's Poland have been surprised by the profusion of posters swamping the country this week. Bright red posters of various sizes and shares have been garishly displayed on the walls on both sides of the Marszalkowska in Warsaw.

Solidarity's latest poster campaign -- because that is what is involved -- is directed at the Polish mass information media. Admittedly, not at all of them, but only at the "selected ones," that is, radio, television, TRYBUNA LUDU (the PZPR newspaper) and ZOLNIERIZ WOLNOSCI (the Polish People's Army paper). The posters gush forth the slander that radio, television and the papers in question "are lying" and "using underhand methods" and handing out "dollops of poison" to the viewers and listeners. The posters also reveal why this concentrated fire is directed precisely against the aforementioned mass information media, for those named -- according to the posters -- "are owned by the PZPR and not society."

However, the poster revelry on display in the Marszalkowska is surpassed by the propaganda campaign conducted in Poland in recent days, in connection with a university and college strike which has been spreading like wildfire, by the Independent Students Union -- with Solidarity's support -- at the main gates of Warsaw University. The latest university strike actions are being organized in connection with the delay in adopting a new university.

A profusion of various inscriptions and demands have been put up on the facade of the university building and its doors and windows. The question is, what are inscriptions disparaging the minister of higher education and the mass information media -- of which the one with the inscription "Goebbels' ideas live forever" alongside the sketch of a screen imitating the evening newsreel of Polish Television, beats all others -- doing at a university?

Groups of people come and go, stop and read the inscriptions. Some of them shake their heads. Sometimes -- unfortunately, fairly infrequently -- a frankly indignant opinion is heard, such as the one that burst out of a woman of pensionable age: "It is a disgrace and a scandal what the young people are doing here! They have not produced anything worth Z2 in their lives, but they are striking!"

Warsaw, 19 November 1981.

COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

AU241138 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Nov 81 p 3

["Joint Communique" on Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky's official visit to Hungary from 18-20 Nov]

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to Hungary from 18-20 November, 1981.

Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In a cordial and open atmosphere, Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky conducted an exhaustive exchange of views on Hungarian-Austrian relations and topical international issues.

At the talks, the two heads of government emphasized the importance of their meeting, as well as the significance of the activity pursued by their countries to further develop bilateral relations and continue the detente process. Both sides are firmly determined to do their best to safeguard detente also in the present situation.

In discussing international problems, the two heads of government noted with satisfaction that their views are close or identical on numerous issues.

They stressed their countries' policy remains aimed at preserving peace and security, intensifying detente and promoting disarmament. They noted that these objectives can be attained through developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation among countries, resolving disputed international issues by peaceful means, relinquishing force and the threat of force, a dialogue without preconditions, strengthening mutual trust and genuine disarmament measures, alongside maintaining a military balance of power based on equal security. Also in the future, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria will come out for effective measures serving that goal.

The negotiating partners expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation, which endangers the results of detente. They stressed that determined efforts are needed to eliminate the reasons for these developments and existing tension points. Both sides welcomed the fact that there has been a meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers and that it will be followed by additional meetings at the beginning of next year.

They expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks devoted to aspects of nuclear armaments, which are to be continued in Geneva at the end of November and have been agreed upon under the communique issued on the New York meeting between the two foreign ministers, will produce positive results as soon as possible.

The heads of government emphasized the need for making genuine progress at the Vienna conference on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and measures related to it.

The sides reaffirmed: Consistent with the objectives and principles of the United Nations, they fully and actively support the world organization, to make its activity more effective in strengthening international peace and security, in resolving international problems and developing multifaceted relations and cooperation among countries. They intend actively to contribute to the success of the second extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to aspects of disarmament, scheduled for 1982.

They noted their governments' commitments arising from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They agreed that full implementation of the Helsinki recommendations is of great significance from the viewpoint of strengthening trust and cooperation and enhancing European security. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will be concluded within the foreseeable future and will give a new impetus to the detente process. They stressed the need for a balanced and substantive closing document that envisions substantial measures in all aspects of the Final Act, including convening a conference devoted to the military aspects of European security, which is of particular significance.

The sides extensively agreed on a need for a comprehensive Middle East settlement. They noted: Such a settlement is possible only with the participation of all the parties concerned, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and guaranteeing the security of all the countries of the area, including Israel.

The heads of government discussed the position of bilateral relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria. They concluded in concert that the development of relations that took place in the past years between the two countries provides a favorable basis for expanding cooperation, consistent with the interests of both countries. Both sides noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-Austrian relations provide a good example of peaceful cooperation and favorable cooperation between countries with different social systems.

They emphasized that regular meetings between the two countries' leaders are very useful from the viewpoint of friendly relations between their countries. They attached great significance to the development of relations between the state and social institutions of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria and the peoples of the two countries.

The heads of government of the two neighboring countries voiced their satisfaction over the fact that they have attained further results in implementing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in their bilateral relations. In this connection, they noted the termination of compulsory visas, the significance of the relevant agreement that came in force on 1 January 1979. Mutual observance of the stipulations of the agreement has contributed to strengthening good-neighborly relations between the two countries and the expansion of contacts between their citizens. They agreed also that further measures could be introduced to make the implementation of the agreement more effective.

The two heads of government paid particular attention to economic relations between their countries. They noted that trade has developed considerably in recent years. As a result of efforts by both sides, the balance of trade accounts has improved. While stressing the development that has been attained, they regarded it as necessary to stress that further efforts will have to be made to develop the trade turnover harmoniously and dynamically and improve the composition of goods. They also discussed obstacles that hamper the development of the bilateral turnover of goods.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky examined results of economic and industrial cooperation thus far between the two countries and their future prospects, with particular regard to the areas of energy, tourism and telecommunications.

They stressed the significance of joint ventures and the importance and significance of joint enterprises in third markets.

The sides welcomed the intensification of relations in the areas of culture, science, education and environmental protection. They noted with satisfaction the development of youth and sports contacts.

The heads of government adopted a position in favor of further deepening cooperation between the two countries, whose continuous development serves also the cause of international detente.

Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky has invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay an official visit to Austria, and he has accepted the invitation with thanks. The time of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

NEMETH, SOVIET PARTY OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD242246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Karoly Nemeth held talks in Moscow with Andrey Kirilenko and Ivan Kapitonov on cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet parties. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the two secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee also discussed ways in which bilateral relations could be developed. At the same time, some international issues were also reviewed.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM WARSAW VISIT 23 NOV

LD241228 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Nov (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, who had paid a two-day visit to the Polish capital at the invitation of the Polish Government, returned from Warsaw Monday evening.

SANDOR GASPAR'S TU ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meets Italian CP Official

LD201930 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Nov (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and secretary-general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, who attended the 10th congress of General Union of Italian Workers in Rome, met Gerardo Chiaromonte, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] in the Rome PCI headquarters, Friday afternoon.

Later Sandor Gaspar left Rome for Geneva to attend the 4th conference of European trade union leaders to be held on November 23-24.

Addresses Geneva Conference

LD241216 Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 23 Nov (MTI) -- The 4th conference of trade unions in Europe was opened in Geneva on Monday. Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, emphasized in his contribution that the technical-scientific development that served the interest of mankind involved contradictions at the same time, for example, unemployment. "Our struggle aimed at the right for work will not weaken," said Sandor Gaspar. "We have to oppose many-sided alternatives of solutions to unfavourable processes."

Sandor Gaspar emphasized: "The most important and generous tasks of the trade unions is to fight for the peaceful utilization of technical achievements, disarmament, detente and world peace."

GYENES ATTENDS MARXIST JOURNAL CONFERENCE

Departs for Prague 23 Nov

LD232318 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Nov (MTI) -- A HSWP delegation, headed by Andras Byenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, has left for Prague to attend a conference on the activity of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, an international theoretical periodical.

Defends Marxist Variations

LD250034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] According to the MSZMP, purely military factors cannot guarantee international security. The maintenance and further development of political, economic, cultural and other relations are a fundamental precondition for the preservation of world peace. This was stressed by Andras Gyenes at the Prague conference of the periodical peace and socialism, which is being attended by representatives of 87 sister parties. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee also spoke about the fact that although we have achieved indisputable results in the building of socialism in our country, we are still facing a number of problems which have been caused by occasional errors or wrong measures.

On the basis of its own historical experiences the Hungarian party believes that existing socialism is not inflexible, but a dynamically developing society. Contradictions must be recognized early, and, while preserving the results achieved so far, new solutions must be sought and the necessary changes carried out in time. In conclusion Andras Gyenes explained that there are debates within the communist movement because of the different conditions under which individual parties are working and because of different responses to new questions. Our party considers this to be a natural phenomenon. However, it feels that it is fundamental for debates to be carried on in a comradely manner, with responsibility toward unity and within the framework of party relations.

REPORTAGE OF PUJA'S COLOMBIA VISIT 20-21 NOV

Meetings in Bogota

LD210442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Frigyes Puja met the deputy speaker of the Colombian house of deputies in Bogota. The Hungarian foreign minister then visited the country's minister of development with whom he reviewed the possibilities of expanding bilateral relations.

Visit Concludes 21 Nov

LD220412 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Hungary and Colombia are considering setting up a joint economic committee, and the procedure for acquiring visas will shortly be made easier for journeys between the two countries. These among other things, are contained in a communique issued on the talks between Frigyes Puja and his Colombian colleague. Their discussions also dealt with the most important international questions, and they emphasized that detente means not only the curbing of the arms race, but at the same time a policy of cooperation among all countries.

Frigyes Puja has concluded his visit to Colombia and returned home.

MSZMP'S FERENC HAVASI VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

LD201230 Budapest MTI in English 1225 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (MTI) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in Bonn on Thursday.

Havasi Returns 20 Nov

LD211306 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 November (MTI) -- At the invitation of the parliamentary faction of the German Social-Democratic Party (SPD) Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany between Nov 16 and 20.

He was seen by Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG.

During his visit Ferenc Havasi had discussions with Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy president of SPD and head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliamentary faction of SPD, and with Finance Minister Hans Matthofer. He also had talks with leading personalities of the West German industrial and financial life with Hungarian contacts.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VERESS RETURNS FROM U.S.

LD220330 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Nov (MTI) -- Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, returned on Saturday from the USA, where he had paid a visit at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge. He had talks with his host, as well as with John Block, secretary of agriculture, and M. Rashish, under-secretary of state. They surveyed the state of economic relations of the two countries and the prospects for their further development, and examined the opportunities for eliminating unfavourable factors hindering the development of the exchange of goods and long-term cooperation.

The Hungarian minister met a group of U.S. congressmen and called on leaders of several banking institutions. He also met managers of several U.S. firms interested in trade with Hungary. Though during the past three years, since the introduction of the most favourite nation treatment, trade between Hungary and the USA had doubled, and amounted to annual 360 million dollars, the participants of the meeting agreed that the industrial capacities of the respective countries would guarantee greater trade.

WALESA MEETS WITH ARCHBISHOP GLEMP 24 NOV

NC242126 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa met with Primate of Poland Archbishop Josef Glemp here late today, union sources said.

No details were given on the meetings, which was still continuing at 2030 GMT.

RESULTS OF 23 NOV SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD242148 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- The Solidarity National Commission's Praesidium at its Monday session in Gdansk discussed petrol price rises. The session stated that petrol price increase was economically unjustified and its social consequences will be higher prices of other consumer goods. The matter will be taken up by Solidarity during talks with the government commission.

The Praesidium heard a request of representatives of the strike committee of Gdansk University students and the university's Solidarity organisation for support for the students' national strike action. While postponing its decision on the matter, the Praesidium drew attention to the fact that the decision on students strikes had been taken in contravention of the National Commission's resolution which orders restraint in protest actions.

The session also discussed the possibility of Solidarity control over food exports. In this connection the Praesidium recommended that border regions Solidarity chapters start gathering information on food exports from Poland and decided that before full investigation of the matter exports blockade would be premature and unjustified.

GOVERNMENT, AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE END TALKS

LD242110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By Lechoslaw Janowicz]

[Text] I have just returned from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy where the talks which have been going on since 19 November between the Protest Committee comprised of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations [CZKIOR] and the Independent Self-Managing Trade Union of Private Farmers, chaired by Boleslaw Zalecki, and the interministerial commission designated by the premier to conduct the talks, headed by the vice minister of agriculture and the food economy, Andrzej Kacala, ended literally half an hour ago.

The talks, which concerned material vital to the Polish countryside, were concluded by the signing of a joint protocol. Above all the manner and the deadlines for implementing demands were defined. Those demands include: guaranteeing the peasants' family farm in entirety within the socialist systems comprehensive and long-term regulation of matters for activating agricultural production; maintaining the present buying power of financial means acquired by selling agricultural produce to the socialized procurement apparatus; improving the supply of tractors and agricultural machinery, fertilizers and plant protection aids to peasants' farms and the supplies of coal, fuels, fodder and other industrial goods that assist in equipping and carrying out economic activity, including domestic economic activity, to the countryside.

Other demands to be implemented include: speeding up work on the draft bill on pension provisions for farmers and their families, taking into consideration the new, normalized proposals of solutions contained in the stance of the Main Council of CZKIOR and the Trade Union of Private Farmers as well as compensation due to the rise in maintenance costs for farmers who are pensioners; and all social and everyday matters, health protection, and services for the countryside. The conditions for the functioning of the economic units of the agricultural circles.

Those areas of agreement in which the parties have concretely defined the manner and the deadline for implementing the demands allow us to regard the prospects for the development of agriculture and the improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants of the countryside optimistically. However, in order to fully implement the demands not only will actions by the ministries involved be needed. Also necessary will be the understanding of the community, especially the resolute and real switching over of industry to produce the means of production for agriculture.

In the final phase of the talks, the interministerial commission gave to the Protest Committee of the Main Council of the CZKIOR and the Independent Self-Managing Trade Union of Private Farmers a document which accounts for the government's implementation of the demands the union addressed to the premier, Army Gen Wojiech Jaruzelski, and to the Council of Ministers. A protocol containing detailed definitions of (?notes) regarding the directions for implementing the union's demands will be conveyed to the government and be made public.

The problems which were considered were not easy. The protest committees active in all of the voivodships demanded constructive decisions. The protest action had been joined by broad masses of private farmers and activists from other political, trade and social organizations.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the agreement which has been reached will serve as a basis for solving the problems in agriculture and in the countryside. Solving these problems will contribute to the development of agricultural production and the improvement of food supply.

Kacala Interview

LD242150 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- In an interview with a PAP journalist Vice-Minister of Farming Andrzej Kacala said that generally speaking a substantial part of the government obligations resulting from the agreements concluded at Ustrzyki, Rzeszow and Bydgoszcz has been already implemented. Among the most important have been purchase price increases for livestock, milk and vegetables sold by farmers to the state, farmers representatives, participation in apportioning of the farming development fund, and establishment of equal principles to govern the granting of subsidies and credits on land development for all agricultural sectors.

Preferences for specialist farms, such as remission of credits drawn on production investments, and subsidies awarded for coproduction have been withdrawn and new principles concerning organisation and functioning of farm services have been introduced.

As regards constitutional guarantees of ownership of the family peasant farm and other matters connected with land management, said Vice-Minister Kacala, the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki agreement contains no such provisions. It does, however, provide for legal guarantees which are expressed in the bills now being prepared, which have been approved by the government. The bills in question concern:

-- regulation of property rights of agricultural farms
-- real estate registers and mortgage
-- amendment of the civil code and civil procedure code.

Apart from isolated cases, implementation of the agreements has proceeded without delay. One important delay concerns elaboration of new rules of the farm security system, a task which according to the agreements ought to have been completed by July last. The delay has been due to large-scale consultations and substantial differences of viewpoints among the parties concerned.

Problems which have not yet been satisfactorily solved are largely those connected with supplies of means of production for farmers and the social and living conditions of inhabitants of the countryside. Lack of meaningful progress in this field results from the overall economic situation in the country.

Farmers End Strike

LD242206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Talks ended at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy between the Protest Committee of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circle and Organizations [CZKIOR] and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers and the ministry commission designated by the premier. After an agreement was signed, we asked the leaders of the two sides to make statements. Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, spoke.

Here is what we were told by the leader of the Protest Committee of the CZKIOR and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers Boleslaw Zalewski. [begin recording] We had a long-term view of agriculture: We examined the intensification of production and purchasing. We are pleased with the agreement but at the same time we are aware that in some points we were not able to achieve as much as we would have liked because of the current situation in our country and the lack of capabilities at present. Nevertheless, we are pleased with the decisions and we think they will intensify production and purchasing and will improve the supply of food to towns without making the situation of farmers any worse. We are calling off the protest action throughout Poland. [end recording]

Solidarity Union Strike Alert

LD242330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] After talks lasting 6 days between the Protest Committee of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers and an interministerial commission, a joint protocol was signed yesterday [24 November]. The protocol defines ways and deadlines for implementing the important matters which were discussed. The protocol together with these decisions will be conveyed to the government and will be made public.

With the signing of the agreement protest actions conducted by the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and the Trade Union of Private Farmers have been called off throughout the country.

But the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers is maintaining a protest alert throughout the country.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

Strike Roundup

LD250954 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Progress Recorded on Strike Front" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- Private Farmers Trade Union suspended their strike action today as they reached agreement with an inter-ministerial commission and signed a protocol that provides for implementing farmers' postulates and defines ways and terms of it. Among the most important postulates is one that guarantees farmers their permanent right to a family farm in the socialist system.

The sides expressed a conviction that the agreement will give grounds for solving nagging problems of both agriculture and countryside thus boosting farm production and next [as received] food deliveries.

Meanwhile, Rural Solidarity continues its protest action often combined with occupying public buildings as is the case in Siedlce, Torun and Swidnica in the Walbrzych Voivodship. Rural Solidarity demand swift and full implementation of the Ustrzyki, Rzeszow and Bydgoszcz agreements and threatens further protest action in other voivodships throughout Poland.

On another strike front the Independent Students Union said that their protest action was joined by some 15 per cent of students in 70 schools of higher learning.

Over a 100-strong group of Rural Solidarity Kujawy and Ziemia Dobrzynska chapter started their sit-in in Wloclawek in support of an all-Poland protest action staged in connection with demands of writing into the Constitution of a right that would guarantee permanence and inviolability of a family farm.

A good example of fomenting tension by winning particular interests is set by a fresh strike in Krosno, southern Poland, where the Solidarity miners representing the oil and gas extracting works in Krosno demand it to become an independent unit. The Krosno works is subordinated to the mining enterprise in Sanok and as such has not been given consent for winning independence. Though it is clearly a local conflict, the Ministry of Mining and Energy resolved to open mediation talks to review the case.

Another local conflict is a protest action staged by Warsaw salesmen who at today's press conference said they want protection in shops and a proper interpretation of a law on fighting speculation.

The Solidarity national strike committee of Ruch workers (news vendors and delivery men) terminated their boycott of the press today following an agreement signed with a ministerial commission which provided for meeting the workers' postulates.

Lublin Teachers Strike Expands

LD242250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] We learn from our Lublin correspondent that the strike there was joined today by teachers, members of Solidarity, in seven additional secondary schools.

In Lublin the strike continues in 12 schools, while in the remaining educational and upbringing centers strike readiness is in force. Talks with the voivodship authorities were discontinued by the Teachers' Solidarity in protest against the manner in which the education and upbringing office was appointed.

In schools, lessons envisaged by the curriculum for basic subjects are being taught. In addition, extra lectures are being given at the expense of physical training and technical instruction.

The lecturers, some of them selected by Solidarity, deliver lectures on such topics as, "The Meaning of Baptism in Poland," "Contemporary Emigre Literature" and "Why Patriotism Is of a Religious Nature."

Gdansk Students Strike Grows

LD241416 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] [no dateline received] Protest action by students of the tri-city is spreading. The strike at Gdansk University has been joined by Gdansk Polytechnic and the medical academy. The tasks formulated by the striking students have been supported by the School Committee of NSZZ Solidarity.

A general meeting is to take place today in the Higher Maritime School, to decide on whether or not to join the strike.

More Students Join Strike

LD241332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Our correspondents report that Wroclaw Polytechnic joined the students' strike today. Approximately 600 people are occupying the main building; the remaining students are participating normally in lectures. In the other universities occupied by students, sanitary conditions are deteriorating. Also today, a sit-in strike began in two higher education establishments in Kielce in Solidarity with the students of the Higher School of Engineering in Radom. The strike has been declared by the Independent Students' Association [NSZ]. Two departments at the Swietokrzysk Polytechnic and the Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce are also on strike. Most of the students affiliated to the Socialist Union of Polish Youth are not supporting the strikes.

The NSZ at the Koszalin Higher School of Engineering today proclaimed a sit-in strike in part of the school in token of support for the Radom students. The strike is a result of a general referendum held among the students. The strike is being supported by the Works Commission of Solidarity at the Higher School of Engineering, which has announced strike readiness for its members.

The strike at the Gdansk University has been joined by the employees of the university. The National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, which met yesterday, has not as yet defined its stance on this issue; however, it has recommended moderation in entering into further strike actions.

A sit-in strike began at 0800 today in the Bialystok Polytechnic. Approximately 300 people are taking part in the strike. A sit-in strike is set to begin this afternoon at the Warsaw University branch in Bialystok.

PZPR Committee Approves Sit-In

LD251026 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] We have just received a report that a decision by the PZPR Committee executive at Szczecin Polytechnic has been published. The decision of the Executive concerns the attitude of the party organization at that educational establishment to the conflict at the Higher School of Engineers in Radom and to the present form of its solution. The statement says, among other things: So far, we have been opposed to the use of the most severe form of protest -- strike. Unfortunately, says the decision, the last few days have proved that the minister of science, higher education and technology failed to make use of his opportunities. In this situation we have concluded that the ultimate form of protest must be applied. The Executive has instructed party members, workers and students at the polytechnic, to take an active part in the occupation strike on 24-25 November. The decision also expresses no confidence in the minister of science, higher education and technology. It also demands that the conflict be dealt with personally by first secretary of the Central Committee, Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

AFP Wrap-Up

NC241546 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (AFP) -- More than a half million Polish students and teachers started a general strike today and occupied colleges and universities to push parliament to adopt an education reform bill providing for more autonomy.

Today's mass action backed up portests by students already occupying several universities and colleges for the past week.

The education bill calls for the creation of governing senates, with student and faculty representatives, at institutions of higher learning to allow them more autonomy. It also sanctions a broader range of opinions in universities.

The bill was worked out in March by negotiators from universities and the Higher Education Ministry. On government urging, however, it was later modified to strengthen the principles of a central authority and ideological unity.

Meanwhile, all universities -- with the minister's approval -- decided to implement the original provisions of the bill for the 1981-1982 school year except for the engineering college in Radom, 100 kms (62 miles) south of Warsaw.

The election of Radom's rector according to the old rules triggered a student strike on October 26. Their protests gained support and gradually spread throughout the country.

Today's strike was backed by the Association of Independent Students (NZS), which is linked to the independent Solidarity union, the former official Polish Students Socialist Union (SZSP), and the university employees chapter of Solidarity.

All attempts at a compromise have so far failed. On Friday, however, the minister of higher education made a conciliatory gesture by submitting the bill to parliament in its original form, with an addendum listing the government's position.

A parliamentary committee is scheduled to examine the bill on Friday before it is submitted to the full parliament. As far as the Radom rector is concerned, new elections are to be held in January.

The university problem is complicated by the entry of new students on the job market. The labor minister recently conceded that in 1981, 60,000 of the 440,000 graduates were unable to find jobs.

Krosno Workers Continue Strike

LD242224 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A strike of oil industry workers in Krosno has been going on since yesterday. The workers stopped extracting oil and the dispatch of oil, gasoline and gas, with the exception of private consumers who are receiving the above products. Some of the drilling wells are being worked for safety reasons. The workers say the reason for the strike is that agreements with the ministry are not being implemented. Tomorrow, talks are to start in Warsaw on this subject.

In connection with the strike in Krosno the spokesman of the Ministry of Mining and Power explains that the conflict arose because the workforce put forward a suggestion that their plant should be made autonomous [usamodzielnic] and given the rank of an enterprise [przedsiebiorstzwo]. However, if this demand is to be met, consent is required from the Workers' Council of the oil and gas extracting enterprise in Sanok which controls the Krosno plant. The council so far refused the demands from Krosno.

PZPR SECRETARIAT WARNS AGAINST 'ADVENTURISM'

LD241934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Statement of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat read by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary -- live in studio]

[Text] Recently, certain links of NSZZ Solidarity have stepped up the campaign aimed against committees and members of the PZPR. While implementing the political concepts of illegal antisocialist organizations they are voicing, among other things, slogans about pulling the party out of factories. Following in the footsteps of this, there are cases of PZPR members being persecuted in certain factories and of various forms of psychological pressure being applied, including in particular against the aktiv of factory committees.

Phenomena of this type constitute a manifestation of dangerous political adventurism aimed -- despite appearances -- against not only the PZPR but also against the vital interests of the working class and against the idea of the front of national accord which is coming into being. Attacks against the party are being placed on top of numerous hotspots of tension in various milieus and regions of the country, thereby creating an overall picture of a political situation which is becoming increasingly dangerous. This is all taking place just when we are on the threshold of the economic reform and in a situation of deep market and economic difficulties and in the face of the approaching winter when we should be struggling with all our strength for calm, for weathering and overcoming the crisis.

The authors of demogogic contributions aimed against the party are not concerned in any way with protecting the working class and workers against the threat of unemployment, with an uncontrolled increase in prices, the greed of speculators, or with countering in any way the gradual splitting of society into strata, or with retaining social, educational and cultural achievements. Their main aim is to find ways of hitting out against the party and socialism.

The attempts to apply various restrictions to the party's activity in enterprises are aimed at depriving it of influence on the course of the social and economic changes connected with the economic reform.

These will be processes which, during the period of their implementation, will bring many difficulties and threats for people living by manual labor.

In this situation, only a strong socialist state, acting in the interests of the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia, can create for them an effective support and protection. The condition for such a state, its just social policy, is the PZPR acting jointly with the ZSL and the SD.

Implementing a policy of the renascence of the ideological and moral values of socialism, the PZPR, ZSL and SD have declared their cooperation with all social forces which recognize the path of the socialist renewal of Poland.

No one should count on the fact that he may succeed in separating the party from the workforce, that the plant organizations and their aktiv will succumb to pressure and threats. Behind our party there stands unquestioned historical achievement and the fact that it has been -- and is now, with the working class -- proceeding along a path of profound transformations, reforms and accords, approved by the nation.

The leading role of the party constitutes the principle of the political order, formulated in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Whoever strikes at, or attempts to restrict, the application of this principle in practice, is striking at the legal order of the state.

The Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee condemns the actions of political adventurism which strike at the party and its place in the socialist state; it condemns the inadmissible methods of pressure and witchhunt against members of the PZPR -- attempts to throw out the party committees from the plant enterprises.

We state with all firmness that our party will resist these hostile actions with all its forces. The PZPR, faithful to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, to its class tradition, treats as its supreme objective and its main duty patriotic service to the nation, and concern for the interests of working people.

GRZYB ATTENDS PZPR APPEALS COMMISSION MEETING

LD242234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A session of the Commission for Appeals of the ninth party congress was held in Krakow today. Present was Zofja Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The session examined most of the 34 cases which reached the commission from the Krakow Urban Voivodship. They refer among other things to the decision on explusion from the party, commuting party sentences, or the crediting of continued party service.

KUBIAK SPEAKS TO ZERAN CAR FACTORY AKTIV

AU241409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Nov 81 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, during a meeting with party aktivs at the Zeran car factory on 20 November]

[Text] The main subject of H. Kubiak's speech was the problem of what to do to restore social peace in the country.

-- Our actions must be directed toward silencing strikes as well as toward seeking ways of reaching social agreement. Strikes break out for many very complex reasons. Workers often decide to take part in them after having been brought to do so by the despairing situation. Being aware of the motives behind this, we must not forget that strikes lead to self-destruction of the economy.

The difficult but necessary road to take is to convince the workers that striking will get us nowhere. That is our task. For everyone to whom socialism is dear and who knows what lies behind a strike ought to find within himself enough strength to refrain from joining those who not infrequently strike in good faith. Which road leading to a return of social peace ought to be chosen -- and strikes are the chief cause of tension and unrest -- will be decided not by the Politburo, not by the government, but by the community itself.

At present the strikes are spreading from the producing sector to the nonproducing sector. Colleges have joined in striking, and not only them. He who thinks that these strikes are less of a threat than industrial strikes is mistaken. Notice that the first lesson of young people in social life begins with learning from destruction.

Agreement Is Necessary

Only last Wednesday in Lublin, the teachers' Solidarity was putting forward one demand. Today there are 20. They are various. Under the banner of, for instance, whitewashing our history, aversion to and hostility toward our neigbhors is being instigated and disseminated. There are no intentions serving social peace and agreement here.

-- Agreement is necessary. As the mouthpiece of revival, the party is heading toward such an agreement, and no one who is not an oponent of socialism can escape from agreement. Agreement signifies participation and also joint responsibility for the country's fortunes. For a party guiding itself by the good of our socialist country the front of national agreement is not a tactical subterfuge, but we will not establish agreement with the community at the cost of doing away with socialism, as some people imagine.

We must remember that internal peace, which is a chance for development, that is to say agreement and a firm "no" to devastating strikes by fundamental party organizations, will serve to bring back the real meaning to the word "work." The fundamental party organizations have a lot to do here.

Comrades, said H. Kubiak, replying to questions raised during the discussion, you say that the best [najlepsi] people are leaving us, that maybe this is a good thing -- it is said -- because the most reliable [najbardziej wyprobowani] will stay with us. It is hard to come to terms with this. I think that every case must be examined individually to investigate the reason for leaving. Today the party is no office with splendors and so forth. Today it is necessary to risk one's neck for the party, and although one is sometimes punished when innocent, it is necessary to fight for the party.

It is said that tidying up ought to be done at the top, and that everything would then go more smoothly. I think that tidying up ought to be done at the top and at the bottom, in order to find a way of effectively preventing such degeneration as occurred in the party.

Letter From PZPR Central Committee Politburo

H. Kubiak also mentioned a letter from the Politburo addressed to party organizations. We await a reply from you to questions concerning the fate of your factory and the concept of the front of national agreement. The standpoint of the fundamental organizations will be binding for the party leadership. At the same time, H. Kubiak said, it will be easier for us all to defend that which we work out together.

LEGNICA, SUWALKI PZPR COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS

LD241922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Voivodship party committees held plenary sessions today in Legnica and Suwalki.

The plenums in Legnica was devoted to organizational matters. During the discussion on the activities to date of the voivodship party echelon in the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress and of the Central Committee plenums it was stated that the political struggle which is being waged, the destructive activities of certain Solidarity activists of the region and economic difficulties make it imperiative that the voivodship PZPR organization should put into practice as a matter of urgency the most important points of the program that has been outlined. Meanwhile many party echelons at primary level has not yet undertaken correct and effective activities or aggressive political work among their members so as to implement as quickly as possible the ninth congress decisions. A particularly large amount of time was devoted in the discussion to local military operational groups which have now completed their first stage of work in parishes. Taking into account the very good results of the work carried out by these groups, the plenum proposed that an appeal be made to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski that the local military operational groups be retained in the parishes of Legnica Voivodship at least until the end of the year.

At the plenum of the Suwalki Voivodship PZPR Committee the tasks facing party organizations and echelons arising from the program of overcoming the crisis in this region were discussed. A report was also presented on the implementation to date of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in the Suwalki region. Those taking part in the plenum adopted a resolution addressed to the party Central Committee which demands that prices in Poland and regulations be tidied up in a way that enables all voivodships to be fairly treated.

UNITED PEASANTS PARTY PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

LD242220 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- The UPP [United Peasant Party] Presidium and Secretariat went into session today to discuss the 1982 social and economic plan provisions. Planning commission chairman, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej attended the session.

The UPP leadership also reviewed other vital issues such as the situation in agriculture and the state purchasing of agricultural products, the depreciation of the zloty and the problem of retail prices, stressing the need for an urgent stimulation of the state-purchasing system and implementation of the economic reform. Without the help of industry, agriculture cannot break the economic impasse on its own, it was underlined.

Preparations for the 9th Extraordinary UPP Congress and current UPP tasks were also discussed.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS VIEW ELECTORAL LAW

LD242244 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- The Democratic Party Central Committee convened here today to review the country's present social and political situation.

Proposed changes in the electoral system to the People's Councils in connection with the approaching termination of the terms of office of the People's Council was the major issue discussed at today's session. The elections should take place according to the schedule after the necessary amendments to the bill on People's Councils are introduced, possible corrections of the country's administrative structure are made and the People's Councils are accorded the attributes of local self-government.

The discussion on revising the electoral law is to be continued, the session decided.

The Democratic Party attaches great importance to the rapid creation of the front of national accord, the founding of which determines the chances for reaching a partnerlike agreement on issues that are also related to the elections to the People's Councils, the session stated.

The preparations of the bill on higher education, the rate of which was evaluated by the Democratic Party leaders as much too slow, were also discussed.

CZYREK BRIEFS NEWSMEN ON POLISH DIPLOMACY

LD240938 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP) -- Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary and Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek here today met with members of the International Newsmen Club at the Union of Polish Journalists. The minister briefed those gathered on the world place of Polish diplomacy, of Poland's contribution to international politics and to disarmament negotiations in prticular.

He also discussed the outcome of his foreign visits and talks on the American Continent and in some European capitals.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FARMING

AU240812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Ewa Fiala interview with Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy: "Things Are Improving Despite Everything" -- date, place not given -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] [Question] DESPITE A RATHER GOOD HARVEST, FOOD SUPPLIES HAVE NOT IMPROVED. WHAT NEXT? THE SYSTEM OF TIED SALES OF ANIMALS FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS, SUCH AS DURABLES AND SOME MEANS OF FARM PRODUCTION, HAS MADE THINGS A LITTLE LIVELIER AT PURCHASING POINTS, BUT IT HAS AS MANY CHAMPIONS AS ADVERSARIES.

[Answer] Let me begin with the linked sales because it is not only the editorial offices that continue to receive various views on the subject. At first there was great pressure to make the zlotys obtained for the sold farm produce capable of buying everything. Now we are receiving more and more negative views. WE MADE THE DECISION ON THE LINKED SALES ON THE STRENGTH OF PREVIOUS CONSULTATIONS, WHICH DOES NOT MEAN THAT THOSE CONSULTED FULLY BACKED US. SOME PEOPLE OPPOSED US AND SOME CONTINUE TO OPPOSE US. WE WERE AND ARE FULLY AWARE THAT OUR DECISION IS NOT EXPECTED TO INVIGORATE PRODUCTION. IT IS EXPECTED TO MERELY INVIGORATE THE PROCUREMENT OF ANIMALS. IT WAS NECESSARY TO DO THIS.

The October procurement was very low, and there was every indication that the November and December procurement would not be better. Could we do anything else in this situation than provide incentives in the form of goods to induce farmers to put animals up for sale? I admit that the ratio of Z5 for animals to Z1 for industrial goods is not too attractive. What is more, we have not been able to amass enough industrial goods for the 2 months in question. THE POOL OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS (MACHINES, EQUIPMENT, BUILDING MATERIALS AND SO ON) HAS BEEN AUGMENTED BY THE ALMOST ENTIRE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL DURABLES, THAT IS, HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. The decision on this has not met with the urban population's sympathetic response. Except for young couples, the people in towns will have to wait 2 months longer for the goods they have already put deposits on. But there was no other way out. WE THOUGHT THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND MOST URGENT THING WAS TO PROVIDE RATIONS OF MEAT FOR THE URBAN POPULATION.

[Question] It is everyone's wish that those who run our economy should run it in such a way that no one is disappointed....

[Answer] I know that we have to account for what we have or have not done and why. WELL, DESPITE APPEARANCES, MUCH OF WHAT THE PZPR-ZSL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM CONTAINS CAN BE DESCRIBED AS ADVANCED IMPLEMENTATION. THIS IS PARTICULARLY SO WITH THE BLOCK OF RURAL AREAS' SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

THE OTHER SET OF TASKS, TO ENSURE THAT FARM PRODUCTION IS PROFITABLE, HAS NOT BEEN "NEGLECTED" EITHER. Last April we greatly increased the procurement prices on animals and milk. In July the prices on crops were raised and in October the prices on animals were raised once again. All these changes were consulted with farmers' representatives. AS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRODUCTION MEANS TO FARMING, WE HAVE LITTLE TO RECORD ON THE CREDIT SIDE. The shortage of machinery, basic equipment and spare parts is still considerable.

[Question] We have received many letters recently, and some of them demand that even compulsory deliveries of farm produce should be restored. What does the Ministry of Agriculture think about this?

[Answer] A return to compulsory deliveries would be an unforgivable mistake. Compulsory work is simply out of the question, and no one can work well under such conditions. It is possible and necessary to use all available incentives. THE BEST TESTED INCENTIVE IS TO CREATE POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING FARMING WORK -- FOR MODERNIZING AND BETTERING IT. NOT ALL PEOPLE KNOW -- SOME REFUSE TO KNOW -- THAT FARMERS ALLOT SOME 75 PERCENT OF THEIR ANNUAL INCOMES FOR INVESTMENTS AT THEIR FARMS. The myths about farmers who are millionaires are just myths, unfortunately. (I say "unfortunately" because rich rarmers denote a rich country and riches of food.)

[Question] About 30 percent of animals are held back by farmers, and this keeping back applies to other produce -- potatoes and, above all, grains. I think that this holding back is more serious than farmers' speculative deals with private traders.

[Answer] I would not like to be misunderstood, but this is not something that only the farmers are guilty of. The flight from money [in favor of barter] is universal. Some people have bought -- because they have been able to -- several radio sets, TV sets and refrigerators, and farmers have held back their own produce. Both manifestations are very harmful and troublesome for the economy and society, but they are an implacable result of the situation we find ourselves in. WE ARE DOING ALL WE CAN TO ENSURE THAT GOODS FIND THEIR WAY TO WHERE THEY OUGHT TO BE.

Our activities in agriculture must be twofold: They must be crash activities as the situation at hand demands, and they must be long-term activities with an eye on the permanent intensification of agriculture. As for the latter -- aside from the plans and programs, which we will consistently implement -- we can say that things are improving, despite everything. We had a successful year in crop production. Farmers cannot complain of bad fodder crops, which they can enrich through the guaranteed deliveries of 60 kg of fodder concentrates. We need time -- we cannot accelerate growth -- but I think that things will be slightly easier in the second half of 1982. And if the industry keeps its word to farmers, things will be much easier in 2 or 3 years' time.

MILITARY OPERATIONAL GROUPS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comment

LD210934 Warsaw PAP in English 0842 GMT 21 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov (PAP) -- "In terms of long-range political effects, and not only the results of immediate activity by the military operational groups, the first stage of their work has confirmed that the idea of creating them was right," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

"One can suppose that an analysis of the findings from the military inspection of rural communities, carried out independently from the local state administration, will provide a true and up-to-date picture of how the rural communities and their authorities function. For the first time, this picture will be obtained from a source independent of local configurations and thus it will be more objective. Therefore, it will be possible on its basis to work out a more accurate programme for getting out of the crisis.

"The successful work of the military operational groups has borne out the view that the army is a ranking political force which enjoys social backing. At a time of authority erosion and when we are threatened with social anarchy, it is fortifying for the society to realize that there is somebody who can be relied upon," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

Piotrkow Found Lacking

LD211534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Our correspondent Albin Slonimski reports that the 4 weeks of activity in Piotrkow Voivodship by the 17 so-called operational groups' provided an opportunity for the soldiers to present more than 500 proposals, observations and suggestions. Above all, the proposals indicate the inability and inertia of the administration areas at the basic level and in other (?voivodship) units.

A change in cadres is essential in many cases because of complicated family demands that interfere with work and often because cadres lack suitable professional qualifications. The soldiers also identified specific cases of bad land management, waste of agricultural machinery and equipment and numerous shortcomings in the activity of agricultural cooperative circles, agricultural and geodetic services.

All proposals were discussed at a joint meeting the operational groups held with the voivodship's political and administrative authorities. As Deputy Piotrkow Voivoda Kazimierz Jaczubek stated, these proposals are justified; and in the second stage of the operational groups' activity, the proposals must widely implemented.

First Stage Completed

LD232308 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] As already known from the communique which has been published, the local military operational groups set up in the second half of October on the basis of a Council of Ministers decision have completed the first stage of their activities. At present they are on permanent alert ready to resume intervention in areas allocated to them. They are also preparing for the next stage which aims at checking the extent of the implementation of proposals submitted and interventions launched.

At the same time, on the basis of a decision by Wojciech Jaruzelski, party Central Committee first secretary and Council of Ministers chairman, fresh local operational groups will in their turn be organized in the near future. With reference to the decision of the same Council of Ministers resolution these groups will this time cover all voivodship capitals and other large urban centers. The attention of these groups, as the public expects, will be concentrated mainly on problems connected with preparing the urban communities for the conditions of the forthcoming winter, with the aim of reducing to a minimum the negative effects of the winter season, particularly as regards persons and social groups most in need of assistance. The groups will support all efforts made in these directions by the government and by the local administrative bodies. They will act in favor of the full utilization of the numerous valuable initiatives shown in this field by the party, other political parties and also trade unions.

What is especially at stake is a good preparation of local economic resources including power supply, central heating, municipal transport, commerce, supply and services, as well as a proper functioning of the health service and the social security system, and also a continuous and effective functioning of all public services and facilities which ensure a city's smooth functioning, and the satisfaction of the vital needs of the citizens. These groups will also pay attention to the strict observance of the principle of rational and thrifty management of the use of electric power, fuels used for heating premises and liquid fuels.

One of the tasks of the urban operational groups will be to examine the efficiency of plans and programs of preparations for the winter as well as to check the state of the accumated and ready stocks and resources. The duties of these groups will include problems of health care and social security, which are of particular importance during the winter. Persons incapable of looking after themselves, living alone, or ailing will be particularly taken care of, with the aim of easing hardships and creating better conditions for such persons to provide themselves with daily necessities, including medicines, clothing and fuel, and even, if necessary, organizing deliveries to their homes.

Naturally the military groups will not replace or substitute for neighborly offices or public ventures. It is important that the circle of persons of good will, and especially youth, should be extended to give support to the action of the committees for social assistance, local Polish Red Cross organizations and social visitors. Soldierly care will also extend to the preparations of creches, kindergartens and schools for functioning in winter conditions, as well as to the problems of proper nourishment for children and young people and the functioning of cultural centers.

The specific character of the functioning of the groups in the conditions of large urban centers, together with the variety and specific nature of the tasks entrusted to them, require that they should include relevant military specialists from technical services, supply and accomodation services, communications, and the medical service. Somewhat more numerous than hitherto will be the proportion in the groups of soldiers with extended military service and those in their second year of military service, which will ensure better results in reaching persons who require assistance.

Of considerable advantage will be the participation in the action of the groups of local social activists, representatives of public order services and, especially, members of the union of former regular soldiers. As distinct from the groups that functioned in rural areas, the urban operational groups will be of greater strength; they will consist of 10-15 persons and each major city, depending on the size of its population, will have from a few to a dozen or so or even some scores of groups.

WASTAGE REVEALED IN SIERADZ VOIVODSHIP

LD231946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] According to PAP, incredible waste was discovered when the district Board for State Revenue and Financial Control audited the books in the Sieradz Voivodship office.

Fired with zeal to build a new Poland, the voivoda and his deputy had made recommendations for many investments whose specifications had not been taken into account in the plans. Had these been realized, the local building enterprises would have had enough work for 30 years.

One such investment project involved the construction of a house of culture for Z545 million. The specifications alone were to have cost Z17 million. Fortunately, as a result of the intervention, Z16 million were saved.

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT FIGURES RISE 21 NOV

LD220546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The procurement centers are busier this week. For instance, according to ZYCIE WARSZAWY, on Monday farmers delivered more than 6,600 tons of livestock. It is many weeks since such large amounts have been procured. From the beginning of the month until 19 November, the procurement centers received from farmers 73,674 tons of livestock, over 61 percent of the November plan. The best procurement results have been reported from Bielsko-Biala, Elblag, Krosno, Legnica and Tarnow Voivodships. On the other hand, the results are poorest in Lublin Voivodship where only 17 percent of the planned figure has been purchased so far.

WARSAW-GDANSK FLIGHT HIJACK ATTEMPT FAILS

Reported 23 Nov

LD232038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The deputy director [name indistinct] of the Polish Airlines LOT told us that an attempt was made today to hijack the plane flying from Warsaw to Gdansk. The hijacker threatened to use explosives. The attempt was foiled and the plane landed in Gdansk as scheduled.

Suspect Detained in Gdynia

LD242150 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- As reported yesterday, the pilot of the Polish Airlines internal flight AN-24 bound for Gdansk managed to outsmart a hijacker who demanded to be flown to West Berlin, or he would blow the plane apart with explosives.

The plane touched down safely in dense fog at the blacked-out Gdansk airport with only the main runway lights framing the landing path in the night. The airport had been cordoned off by police earlier and the airstrip was flanked by anti-terrorist police squads. But the terrorist forced the pilot to taxi past the expected terminal point by 2 kilometres, opened the luggage door and made off for the brush outside the airport perimeter.

The police who had mounted a sweeping search operation caught the terrorist in Gdynia last night.

He is a (?18)-year-old high school student from Augustow.

JOURNALIST CLUB DISCUSSES EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD231824 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

["Problems of Polish Emigration" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [dateline not given] -- The economic emigration of thousands of Poles, mostly young people, has become a social problem. They remain abroad and take up permanent residence or try (?in various ways) to extend their tourist visas to the West.

New Polish emigration colonies abroad are springing up. The emigration question was debated at a session of a journalist club affiliated with the Association of Polish Journalists.

Stressing examples from the FRG alone where, according to preliminary data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some 400,000 Polish citizens will have arrived by the end of 1981, the journalists discussed cases in which Poles find themselves in conflict with the employment laws and regulations. However, it was emphasized at the session that the new emigration wave remains a fact and that it is necessary to do everything possible to help the emigrants maintain ties with the motherland, and to settle questions connected with this problem.

The journalist club adopted a resolution which has been sent to the Sejm's Foreign Committee. The resolution notes the necessity of recognizing realities as soon as possible and to do everything possible to help persons leaving Poland to preserve all their civic rights and to maintain steady ties with the motherland.

Journalists are in favor of repealing all laws in this area which do not correspond to the spirit of changes in Poland in order to prevent further losses in the nation's biological and intellectual fiber, and to preserve ties with both the old and new emigrants.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGNERS

AU250840 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Colonel W. Zielinski commentary: "Who 'Ejects His Malodorous Secretion'?" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] THE WALLS OF MANY CITIES HAVE AGAIN BEEN SMEARED WITH "DEMOCRATIC" PLACARDS BY THOSE FOAMING AT THE MOUTH WHILE CONTINUOUSLY SHOUTING SLOGANS ABOUT THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM TO EXPRESS ONE'S VIEWS, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME SPITTING ON EVERYONE AND EVERYTHING THAT DOES NOT SUIT THEIR CONVICTIONS. IT SHOULD BE ADMITTED THAT IT WAS AN EXCELLENT LESSON OF PROPAGANDA MANIPULATION.

Among the objectives of that campaign were television newscasts, which are allegedly lying, TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which are allegedly "poisonous." Well, I must admit that it is difficult indeed to suspect ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI of plagiarizing articles from SOLIDARNOSC weekly or from paltry regional periodicals and leaflets. No wonder that our army paper is disliked by some gentlemen. In response to their "bedspitting" campaign, one can use Stefan Bratkowski's all-purpose story dated 12 November (may Mr Chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists forgive me for the lengthy quotation from his "Remarks for Colonels"): "...It occurs that someone among us on his way to our common goal, is assaulted or even dirtied by some dog. Well, bad luck; in the latter case, it is advisable to hold one's nose and to continue to do one's business. In nature there are many ways of fouling the air. But we should bear in mind that a skunk ejects its malodorous secretion toward the source of danger each time it becomes frightened. If anyone is after its valuable fur, it fouls the air out of excitement alone. A frightened skunk has a hard life. It does not realize that no one is after its skin. The only point is to tidy the common house after fools who amused themselves."

By the way, those who amuse themelves with placard-pasting and with besmirching the walls with red paint are somehow rather reluctant to tidy the walls of our common house. No wonder that some of our streets look like "fools amused themselves."

Luckily enough, there are people with common sense, who are duly able to assess such a campaign and who prove that in numerous letters to our editor. They also include representatives of factory Solidarity committees. However, as a rule, they ask that their names not be published and this probably is not surprising to some gentlemen adhering to the freedom to profess their views only.

There are authors who, guided by other considerations, sign their letters with various pen names such as "Sincere Patriot," "True Pole" or even "Patriot and Pole." The latest letter from Konin, which has increased my collection of anonymous letters, is an example of that. Well then, the anonymous author of the letter felt I had offended Marian Jurczyk. In his letter ending with the slogan "Long Live Righteous Poles" and signed "A Constant Reader," he wrote inter alia: "You certainly had a nice time writing the article 'Some Time Ago, Gallows Were Used as a Threat... and Not Only as a Threat!'... There were gallows for the participants in the January, the November and other insurrections, and against whom, Colonel?... You constantly threaten us with the loss of independence, but who is going to deprive us of it? The Soviet Union? So what? Pretended, or not pretended friend?"

It is not difficult to guess from where the anonymous author drew that confidential information about who is supposed to deprive us of independence, because the speciality of the "Free Europe" propaganda kitchen is "anti-Soviet bugbear," served almost daily for more than a year.

However, it is adivsable to look at the logic of the reasoning used by that "Righteous Pole" who draws his dislike or even hatred for the Soviet Union from the suppression of the national uprising by the authorities of the then Czarist Russia. If you, "Constant Reader," are guided by such logic, you must also wholeheartedly hate Sweden, because as a result of the two subsequent Swedish invasions, Poland was almost completely devastated, and many of its inhabitants were murdered. And how about Tartar, Turkish or even Czech invasions? In line with your reasoning, we should also hate today Turkey and Czechoslovakia with their inhabitants, we should destroy the graves of the Turks, the Tartars and the Czechs, which are to be found in Poland here and there, and organize invasions and pogroms against Tartar villages in Bialystok Voivodship! And should not the Spaniards hate us even today for Polish participation in the attempt to subdue Spain? And who fought in Santo Domingo to drown in blood the uprising against France [in 1802]? Your historical logic does not hold water! If you are a "Constant Reader" indeed, you probably have noticed that from the column of our paper we did not breathe hatred for the Germans as a nation, or for the FRG as a state. On the other hand, we warn against and condemn all neofascist and pro-Hitlerite centers in the FRG, which are striving to redraw our frontiers. We condemn and join in demands to punish all Hitlerite criminals guilty of killing millions of Poles and other European nationals.

And one more thing, ye "Righteous Pole". You are right, one must not be afraid of truth; one must be courageous, must not seek protection behind fictitious names, and must not "eject malodorous secretion."

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON REAGAN ARMS PROPOSALS

AU251919 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 81 p 7

[Commentary by M. Brzozowski: "The Need for Realism"]

[Text] The U.S. President has for the first time offered to cancel the plans to rebuild a U.S. nuclear arsenal in Europe which were accepted by NATO in December 1979 -- though at a high price. These plans call for the installation in Europe of almost 600 nuclear medium-range missiles of the "Pershing II" and "cruise" class beginning in 1983. In return for canceling these plans, Reagan has demanded the dismantling of Soviet SS-20, SS-5 and SS-4 missiles located all over Europe; that is, he has demanded a unilateral reduction in the USSR's nuclear potential.

This is a very different stipulation from what the Soviet side has proposed, which is that, in return for the cancellation of the NATO plans, it will not dismantle existing missile launching sites, but stop building new ones. The difference in opinion comes from the fact that while the United States confirms the USSR's nuclear superiority, the USSR is of the opinion that the nuclear balance between East and West is close and that the fulfillment of the NATO plans would upset it.

As far as individual problems are concerned, it should be said above all that despite Soviet suggestions, the United States is avoiding including its system of forward-based nuclear bases in Europe in the planned agreements. Moreover, in evaluating the nuclear balance, it does not take the nuclear capabilities of the UK and France into consideration. Another advantage for the United States is that the USSR is within the range of U.S. missiles located in Europe, while the United States is outside the range of the equivalent Soviet missiles.

There is no doubt that the United States announced its preliminary position in the negotiations 2 weeks before the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva in order to achieve a definite political effect. Its aim is primarily to win support from U.S. allies in Western Europe who are strongly disturbed by the priority given by President Reagan's team to armaments while at the same time playing down control over these armaments. Western European opinion was also enraged by assertions by American leaders that a a nuclear war could be feasibly confined to European territory as well as by remarks on a "deterrent" nuclear explosion. Relations within NATO became strained to the point where the American press wrote that "the end of NATO is now imaginable."

The United States had to stop this course of events. The American proposals contain points relating to a renewal of strategic arms limitation and reduction talks (these talks were broken by the United States almost 3 years ago), a reduction in conventional armaments in Europe and the summoning of a European conference to discuss antiwar measures. In this connection it is worth quoting from L. Brezhnev's speech in DER SPIEGEL 2 weeks ago, in which the USSR leader said that if NATO's plans concerning new armaments are withdrawn, we will be ready to reduce the number of Soviet missiles.

The Geneva negotiations which begin on 30 November demand the acceptance by both sides of the principles of equal security, and therefore also equal concessions. At present the United States is demanding of the Soviet Union a weakening of its security. We hope that the Americans will show a more realistic attitude toward the negotiations in order to make it possible to break the deadlock and reach the necessary agreements.

BREZHNEV ARMS OFFER NOT 'SANTA CLAUS PRESENT'

LD240140 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 24 Nov 81

["Soviet Version of 'Zero Option'" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP) -- In the toast he delivered during the reception hosted by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Leonid Brezhnev said that he supports the idea of a Europe finally free from nuclear arms, both of medium-range and tactical weapons. In this connection PAP commentator writes:

Such a proposal would not be a Santa Claus present but a well-calculated offer with obvious and important advantages for all sides concerned. As a "pure" solution it would make it possible to liquidate by one stroke the medium and close-range nuclear potentials and field weapons, such as nuclear warhead ammunition, a dreaded weapon on both sides of the Elbe. An added advantage would be easy verification because checking the absence of all nuclear weapons poses fewer problems than control of maintenance on the agreed level of certain types of these weapons. Such a solution is sweet music especially to the Polish ear, for it would amount in practice to implementation in Europe.

It would be unrealistic to expect such a radical solution to be put into effect in the immediate future. The Soviet leader took up the attempt to create a propitious atmosphere for the American-Soviet negotiations.

These new elements in the Soviet standpoint show eloquently that Moscow treats seriously the approaching negotiations with the United States. This signal should be noted by the Soviet leader's West German host, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and, above all, by President Ronald Reagan, the main addressee.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV

LD242013 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Chief of Staff Anatoliy Gribkov, who are on a visit to Poland. Taking part in the meeting were Florian Siwicki, chief of general staff of the Polish Armed Forces, and Eugeniusz Molczyk, chief inspector of training. Present was Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces attached to the Polish Armed Forces.

Matters connected with the partnership [koalicyjny] activities of the Joint Armed Forces, including training and combat readiness of the Polish Armed Forces which are a reliable link in the defense system of the Warsaw Treaty, were the subject of the talks.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

INTERPRESS COMMENTATOR VIEWS TRADE WITH CEMA

LD231452 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP) -- This country's trade with CEMA countries so far was insufficiently active and too one-sided, INTERPRESS commentator Karol Rzemieniecki has said in an article connected with Poland's current trading negotiations with her CEMA partners. What he means by a "too one-sided" trade is one putting too much stress on the machine industry for instance and too little attention to food and consumer goods.

Food, drinks, and tobacco formed a negligible proportion of Poland's turnover with foreign countries: In 1978 they accounted for 22 per cent of Polish exports in the field and for only 18 per cent of imports, Rzemieniecki said.

Poland's sales of consumer goods to the socialist countries in that same year amounted to 57 per cent of all her exports in the field, while imports from the CEMA countries merely reached 10 percent.

The current negotiations with CEMA partners concerning the structure and volume of our trade next year clearly indicate all the shortcomings, and Foreign Trade Ministry officials say they do not expect that in 1982 we could at least reach this year's modest level as far as the exchange of commodities is concerned, the author said.

In general, Poland's imports of consumer goods from foreign countries in late 1970's accounted for 22 percent of Poland's total imports, while sales in the field covered 23 percent of our overall exports, in both cases a proportion which Rzemieniecki termed embarrasingly small. "As a result, Poland's trade with foreign countries, the CEMA states in particular, never happened to enrich the consumer market," Rzemiecki said.

WESTERN CREDITOR NATIONS MEETING HELD IN PARIS

LD202354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The 2-day talks between the Polish economic-financial delegation and representatives of 16 Western creditor nations ended in Paris today. The Paris meeting was devoted to assessing our economic situation and our foreign debts falling due next year. There was also an exchange of views on the possibilities of extending the deadline for payment of the debts. The laconic press communique only says the progress made in the negotiations permits one to envisage the convening of a new meeting in the next few weeks.

According to information obtained in Paris by a PAP correspondent, the creditor countries, during the negotiations that ended today, paid particular attention to the state of implementation of the economic program presented by the Polish authorities before the signing of the previous agreement on the postponement of the debts that fall due this year. We were particularly reproached by the Western side for our feeble implementation of the exports plan, particularly of coal, and the great increase in the import of agricultural products. It is expected that Poland will considerably reduce its imports of agricultural products next year due to the good harvest, which was better than anticipated in the economic report that was the basis of the previous negotiations.

The creditors' side also pointed out the vital need for a more consistent implementation of savings and budgetary programs and for limiting every pay increase not linked with an increase in productivity.

U.S., CANADIAN, ALBANIAN FOOD SHIPMENTS ARRIVE

LD221322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The container vessel Ms Taseusz Kosciuszko has arrived at the port of Gdynia with a cargo of food from the United States. Its 420 containers hold powdered milk, butter and frozen turkeys.

Meanwhile, in the port of Gdynia, the unloading of more than 4,000 tons of Canadian butter is nearing completion. About 2,000 tonnes of peppers, fruit juices, compotes and wines have also arrived at Gdansk from Albania.

SOVIET MEAT SUPPLIES UNLOADED IN MALASZEWICZE

LD211226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Staff at the Malaszewicze railway station in Biala Podlaska Voivodship are today handling yet another consignment of meat from the Soviet Union. The Soviet side has so far supplied us with more than 2,500 tons of beef and pork. The contract provides for the delivery of 30,000 tons of meat.

MILEWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET VETERANS DELEGATION

LD212012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Moroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, received a Soviet war veterans committee delegation. A number of issues connected with the cooperation of the two countries' veterans' organizations were discussed, and views were exchanged on the current problems of the veterans' milieux in the two countries. The need to continue mutual contacts and fraternal cooperation between comrades-in-arms from common front paths was stressed. The secretary conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the Soviet Union's war veterans.

The Soviet war veterans' committee delegation has come to our country in connection with the sixth national congress of the Union of War Disabled.

SOVIET MEDICINES SUPPLIED FOR CHILDREN

LD191608 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (PAP) -- The Social Child Relief Committee founded at the Polish Embassy in Moscow is sending 2,000 tonnes of medicines to children's hospitals in Warsaw. Most of the money for the purchase of medicines has been donated by Poles working on the construction of large energy projects in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Health Ministry put at the committee's disposal the most needed medicines at low cost.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

Dascalescu Report 24 Nov

AU231116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Report on report read at the plenary session of the National Council of Working People by Council Vice President Nicolae Dascalescu -- presumably 23 Nov]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The fulfillment of the tasks set by the RCP secretary general in his speech to the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils, the report reads, has brought about qualitative changes in the activity of the collective management bodies, in their style and methods of work.

Acting as authentic bodies of workers' self-management and economic and financial self-administration, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises make an ever more important contribution to the elaboration of the plan, to the management and organization of economic and social units.

The report highlights the contribution the collective management bodies in industrial enterprises and centrals make to the settlement of the essential questions arising in the attainment of the efficiency and quality indices of the economic activity. Likewise, the report points to the enhanced concern of the working people's councils for involving experts and skilled workers in the operative fulfilment of the current and future tasks, and in the improvement of the quality of the decisions made by the collective management bodies. The general meetings, the report notes, debated with more exigency and workers' responsibility the results scored in fulfilling the plan, the activity of the working people's councils, as well as the measures to be taken for recovering arrears.

In spite of the improvements registered in the activity of the collective management bodies, the report shows, a series of shortcomings and drawbacks are still manifest due to the way in which some councils fulfill their attributions, to deficiencies and weak points in their style of work. In that context it is shown that the general meetings of the working people did not succeed in all cases in fulfilling their function of controlling the activity of the working people's councils and in confering them a high sense of responsibility and discipline in carrying into effect their attributions.

The report asks the executives of the central economic bodies to systematically analyse the style and methods through which the working people's councils in enterprises managed to score good results so that, by means of exchange of experience, visits to front-rank enterprises, training etc, the positive experience acquired and the most efficient modalities of action be generalized.

The achievements scored so far, the experience acquired, the organizational capability and force of the working people's councils, of all the collective management bodies, the report concludes, are guarantees that these bodies will mobilize to an ever greater extent the entire material, technical and human potential they have for steadily raising economic efficiency, for improving the quality of the entire activity.

Government Report

AU231110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Report on the Romanian Government's plan fulfillment report read by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet at the 23 November plenary session of the National Council of Working People]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The report of the Romanian Government on the fulfilment of the single national plan of economic and social development of Romania for 1981, presented by Ilie Verdet before the National Council of Working People, gathered in plenum, refers to the achievements scored in raising the productive potential of industry, in the development and modernization of agriculture, transport, constructions and the other branches of the national economy in the context of successfully implementing the new five-year plan, steadily broadening socialist democracy, involving the masses in running society, strengthening workers' self-management and improving the new economic and financial mechanisms.

At the same time, attention is drawn to the shortcomings registered in turning out physical production and observing the consumption norms and quality standards.

The report stresses the need for mobilizing all factors towards implementing the programmes for a rhythmical course of the production process, integral fulfilment of the plan by products and achievement of the planned quality, the strict observance of the consumption norms for raw and basic materials, fuels and electric power, the improvement of the quality of manpower, the strengthening of order and discipline in all sectors of activity.

The report points to the achievements scored in scientific research and technological development, and thoroughly analyses the investment programme.

As for foreign trade activities the scored results are presented in increasing exports, especially those payable in hard currency, as compared to the same period last year, in expanding international economic cooperation, with the socialist countries in particular, as well as with developing countries and with developed capitalist states, in enhancing the contribution of cooperation activities to the expansion of our exchanges with foreign countries.

The prime minister referred to the tasks of the collective management bodies in the implementation of the programmes set for diversifying production and improving the quality of goods, in adapting them to the demands of the purchasers, observing the technical standards on various external markets, ensuring an appropriate service and the necessary spare parts, steadily increasing export and its efficiency, and achieving an active balance of trade. Stress was laid on the fact that the ministries, centrals and enterprises should provide conditions for a rhythmical and integral fabrication of the goods stock meant for export, act for the conclusion of firm contracts for the entire production that is to be exported as well as for the imports of raw and basic materials.

The analysis of the way in which the provisions of the economic-financial mechanism were implemented highlighted that 1981 marked a step forward in consolidating the principles of self-management, self-administration and self-financing, telling being in this respect the topping of the planned profits. The shortcomings were criticized manifest in some ministries, centrals and enterprises in turning out the marketable production just as the high consumption expenditures and norms, the immobilization stocks of raw and auxiliary materials.

The financial-banking bodies were recommended to focus their activity on enterprises and participate directly in the economic-financial process.

The achievements were presented scored in raising the population's living standards by creating new jobs, increasing remuneration and the volume of goods sales and services.

The prime minister referred to the main provisions of the plan of economic and social development for 1982 which provides for the further expansion of the raw material base, of the process of modern restructuring of industry through the priority development of highly efficient branches and sub-branches, and the application of measures conducive to the development and modernization of agriculture, and to the rapid progress of the other branches of the national economy. It was stressed that the plan provisions fully ensure the technical and material base of the envisaged development and have in view the substantial improvement of quality and the growth of efficiency in all domains.

In that connection the prime minister insisted especially on the measures meant to ensure the conclusion of this year with as good as possible results and the scoring, starting with the very first work day of 1982, of achievements on a par with plan provisions.

It was stressed that particularly important tasks devolve in this respect on the government, as a central body of state administration, and a basic component of the entire management system of the national economy, each minister in his sector and the government as a whole being legally responsible for the implementation of all plan provisions.

In conclusion, in the spirit of these concerns, the prime minister assured President Nicolae Ceausescu and the whole National Council of Working People that the government has drawn the necessary conclusions from what it has done and still has to do, and that it was resolved to work more exigently for overcoming the drawbacks manifest this year, for unflinchingly implementing the resolutions and orientations of the twelfth party congress, and the entire party's policy of economic and social development of Romania.

Plenum Concludes 24 Nov

AU242145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working people came to an end on November 24.

The participants in the debates in plenum and sections expressed their adhesion to the documents on the agenda, considering that they were a telling expression of President Nicolae Ceausescu's constant care for the dynamic and well-balanced development of the national economy, for the permanent growth of economic efficiency and the continuous raising of the living standard.

The debates aimed at mobilizing the whole potential of the Romanian economy for the conclusion in best possible results of the first year of the current five-year plan and the thorough preparation of fulfilment of the targets stipulated in the country's plan of socio-economic development for 1982.

The speakers analyzed the activity deployed so far, highlighting the results won in industry, agriculture, transport and other economic compartments, as well as the good experience acquired in work. At the same time, they severely criticized deficiencies. Concrete ways and means were discussed for their fastest removal, for the improvement of economic activity in every respect.

During the discussions, they also analyzed the activity of the collective management bodies and proposals were advanced for the improvement of their work style and methods.

Depicting the results of their peaceful work, the participants in the plenary meeting expressed at the same time their full adhesion to President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiative, to the whole foreign policy of the Romanian Party and state.

The plenary adopted the draft single National Plan for Romania's Economic and Social Development in 1982; the programme regarding territorial self-management and self-supply for ensuring agricultural, animal and vegetable products over 1982-1985; the programme regarding the supply of the population over the fourth trimester 1981 and the first half 1982; the bill on the organization and management of the state-owned socialist units as well as on their functioning on the basis of workers' self-management and economic financial self-administration; the bill on the congress of working people's councils, the National Council of the Working People, the conference of the councils of working people and the county councils of the working people in industry, constructions, transports, the circulation of goods and finances.

The plenary meeting adopted also the resolution of the National Council of the Working People in industry, constructions, transports, circulation of goods and finances and the appeal addressed by the National Council of the Working People to the working class, to all working people in Romania, to the peace-loving forces, to the peoples of the whole world for concerted actions devoted to peace and disarmament.

At the end of the proceedings of the plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

AGRICULTURE NATIONAL COUNCIL ENDS PLENUM

AU250930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management concluded in Bucharest on November 24.

The speakers referred to the experience gained in the units and sectors they represented in increasing farm, vegetal and animal production, pointed to the shortcomings manifest in the current agricultural year which were an obstacle in obtaining bigger crops per hectare as provided for by the plan, made proposals for improved general activities in this particularly important sector of the national economy. They voiced the determination of all the people working in agriculture to take firm action for implementing the objectives set by the Twelfth RCP Congress, for fulfilling the plan tasks for 1982.

The closing session of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management was held in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenary meeting decided to address an appeal to all the inhabitants of villages to exemplarily fulfil the tasks incumbent on them in 1982.

Likewise, the plenary meeting decided to address an appeal for enthusiastic adhesion to President Nicolae Causeacu's new peace initiative, to the SDUF [Socialist Democratic and Unity Front] appeal for disarmament and peace.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS SDUF PLENARY SESSION 24 NOV

AU250906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 24, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], the plenary meeting of the National Council of the SDUF proceeded in Bucharest.

The plenum debated the Draft Single National Plan for Romania's Economic and Social Development in 1982; the draft plan for the development of agriculture and food industry in 1982; the programme regarding the self-management and self-supply by territorial units in view of ensuring agricultural -- animal and vegetal -- products to the population over 1982-1985; the report on the activity carried out by the SDUF.

In their addresses the speakers expressed full approval of the stipulations of the Single National Plan for Economic and Social Development and of the plan for the development of agriculture and of the food industry in 1982 as well as of the programme concerning the self-management and self-supply by territorial units, documents materializing the conception and orientations of the party secretary general as regards a balanced development of the national economy under the conditions of improved efficiency and quality of all activity, of materializing the programme of improving the standard of living of the entire population. They considered these draft plans to be quite achievable, to be in tune with the decisions of the 12th Congress of the RCP, taking into account the needs and development possibilities of the national economy.

The participants in the debates highlighted extensively the tasks incumbent on the SDUF in the implementation of the stipulations included in the debated documents and came up with their own programmes for uniting the efforts of the entire nation in view of turning into life the economic and social targets set for the next year.

Many speakers made proposals for liquidating the shortcomings manifest in the economic and social activity, referred to the need for the political work to be improved within the ranks of the members of the component organizations, for patriotic and moral education of citizens, for a better development and safeguarding of the socialist property.

At the same time they analyzed widely the activity carried out by the SDUF territorial councils and made proposals meant to result in an improvement of their activity.

The speakers highlighted the great reverberation of the appeal for peace and disarmament of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, worked out upon an initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Observing the SDUF rules and taking into account the changes occurred in the leadership of certain component SDUF organizations and territorial councils, the plenary meeting co-opted new members to the National Council and the Executive Bureau of the SDUF.

In conclusion the plenum adopted unanimously the debated documents.

BREZHNEV'S PROPOSALS AT BONN DINNER REPORTED

AU241156 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Talks began in Bonn yesterday between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt on important international issues. According to TASS, the sides stressed the need to continue the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons.

In his toast at last night's dinner, Leonid Brezhnev suggested a unilateral cutback in the number of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in the European area of the Soviet Union, on condition that the United States call a moratorium on the deployment of the 572 Euro-missiles for the entire duration of the U.S.-USSR negotiations in Geneva.

ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

Session Begins 19 Nov

AU191920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 9th session of the Joint Romanian-Italian Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration started in Bucharest on November 19.

The delegations, led by Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Bruno Corti, secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy, respectively, analyze the current stage of the bilateral economic relations, the possbilities of further developing the industrial and technical cooperation in domains of mutual interest, as well as of expanding commercial exchanges.

Burtica, Andrei Receive Corti

AU202047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 20, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Bruno Corti, secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Italian Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

The same day the Italian guest was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

During the interviews the possibilities were highlighted of further amplifying and diversifying the good Romanian-Italian relations, of expanding economic, technical-scientific cooperation and mutual goods exchanges, of broadening cooperation in domains of joint interest.

The guest was highly appreciative of the activity carried on by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the implementation of general disarmament, for the establishment of a climate of peace and understanding among all the peoples of the world.

Bruno Corti also met Ioan Avran, minister of machine-building industry, and Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tools industry, electrical engineering and electronics.

Ceausescu Receives Corti

AU202045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon of November 20 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Bruno Corti, secretary of state at the ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, head of the Italian delegation to the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Italian Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration taking place in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the joint commission.

Present was also Benedetto Santarelli, Italy's ambassador in Bucharest.

The guest thanked for the honour of having been received by the Romanian head of state and handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the secretary-general of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy conveying him warm greetings and most cordial wishes. Likewise, the message is highly appreciative of the actions undertaken by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu in favour of disarmament, of the triumph of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the secretary-general of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes.

During the interview the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Italian relations were analysed, satisfaction being expressed at the positive course of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries for the benefit of the two states and peoples.

Likewise, new actions of collaboration were examined, stress being laid on the broad possibilities planes just as in the field of commercial exchanges. It was said that the materialization of those possibilities was in the interests of the strengthening of the traditional friendship between Romania and Italy, between the Romanian and Italian peoples, just as in the interests of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The wish was also expressed to act for the development of the cooperation between the RCP and the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy in the interests of consolidating the Romanian-Italian friendship and collaboration.

Views were exchanged on current international questions, the wish of Romania and of Italy being highlighted to make an enhanced contribution to the settlement of the major issues of the contemporary world. In that framework it was stressed that the current situation in the world called for concerted efforts towards lessening tension in international relations, towards the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and respect for all peoples' national independence, towards a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world. It was said that international peace and security require firm actions for halting the arms race, reducing military expenditures, passing to military disengagement, to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for preventing the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal of the existing ones, for renouncing the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

The particular significance was highlighted of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting for the consolidation of the climate of peace, security and collaboration, meeting which should give a fresh impetus to the translation into fact of the Helsinki documents and decide the convening of a conference on confidence building and disarmament on the continent.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Commission Session Ends 21 Nov

AU211658 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The proceedings of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Italian Government Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation ended today. The delegations examined the current stage of relations of cooperation and of bilateral trade exchanges. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward evolution of those relations which are part and parcel of the positive Romanian-Italian relations.

At the same time, stressing that great opportunities still exist to raise Romanian-Italian cooperation at various levels onto a higher level, the two delegations agreed upon new cooperation ventures and tangible measures designed to expand and diversify cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Italy in fields of common interest. All this is reflected in the session protocol. The document was signed by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Bruno Corti, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

WEST BERLIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS BUCHAREST

Delegation Arrives 22 Nov

AU231017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Nov (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party from West Berlin, led by party's chairman, Horst Schmitt, arrived in Bucharest on November 22 for a visit of swap of experience to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Cazacu Receives Delegation

AU232119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 23, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP met the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, led by Horst Schmitt, president of the party, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation is made up of: Heinz Thomaszik, member of the Political Bureau and of the secretariat of the CC of the SUP of West Berlin; Wolfgang Kruger, member of the CC and Horst Loffler, deputy editor-in-chief of the "WAHRHEIT" the newspaper of the SUP of West Berlin.

During the interview mutual information was exchanged on the current activities and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and aspects of the international situation were tackled. At the same time, both sides expressed the wish to further develop and deepen the good relations between them, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the benefit of the two parties, of the cause of peace, disarmament, security and national independence and sovereignty, social progress, international cooperation and collaboration.

The talk passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI

AU250931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 24, the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, received Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, now on an official visit to Paris.

The president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, was handed a message of friendship from President Nicolae Ceausescu and was extended the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in 1982.

Warmly thanking for the message, President Francois Mitterrand recalled with satisfaction the friendly meetings and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and that he would be particularly pleased to pay another visit to Romania, this time as president of France. He requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes of peace and progress to the friendly Romanian people.

During the talk the wish was expressed to develop the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France, in the interests of the two peoples, of peace, detente and respect for national independence in Europe and throughout the world.

Views were also exchanged on current international issues.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

BRIEFS

USSR TRADE AGREEMENT -- The 1981-85 goods exchange agreement was signed in Bucharest between the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives of Romania -- UCECOM -- and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives of the USSR -- Centrosdyuz. The document was signed by Chirilescu, UCECOM vice chairman, and by D.I. Gurkov, vice chairman of Centrosoyuz. On this occasion, the Soviet delegation was received by Virgil Trofin, UCECOM chairman. The two sides discussed questions of mutual interest regarding intensifying goods exchanges between the two cooperative organizations. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

BREZHNEV, SCHMIDT CONTINUE TALKS IN BONN

AU241155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continue their talks in Bonn today. The two statesmen yesterday began their exchange of views on nuclear disarmament.

In his toast at the dinner which Chancellor Schmidt gave in his honor, President Brezhnev indicated Moscow's good intention to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of its territory, but it is to be a concession directed toward a reduction of the numbers of medium-range nuclear missiles in general.

Chancellor Schmidt appealed to President Brezhnev to meet U.S. President Reagan as soon as possible.

KRAIGHER CONCLUDES TRIP TO LIBYA, MALTA

Leaves Malta 24 Nov

LD241218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] La Valletta, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the end of his official friendly visit to the Republic of Malta, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, left La Valletta this morning.

Arrives Home, Makes Statement

LD242308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned today from his visits to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to the Republic of Malta. Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic returned with him.

Sergej Kraigher was welcomed at the Batajnica Airport by Fadilu Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Branislaw Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency and others.

Kraigher made the following statement on his arrival:

"I wish to say that basically we are really satisfied, because we agreed on everything which we had gone to discuss.

"In Libya there was much discussion about what we have already done in bilateral -- especially economic -- relations, on the possibilities which exist and on how to expand that cooperation to mutual advantage in order to solve the economic problems of both Libya and Yugoslavia in the easiest way possible. This related among other things to the sphere of oil, to the forms our purchases will take and to other aspects of payment. Efforts were made to expand our cooperation on quite specific projects in agricultue, industry, the construction industry, trade and commodity exchange. We really achieved specific results which may mean the continued expansion of these relations, relations which in any case have been very wide-ranging to date.

"On the other hand, we agreed that the living and working conditions of our citizens employed there should be improved and that our representative offices should be able to approach the Libyan authorities in their interest when any problems arise. We have an increasing number of our workers there -- 7,000 of them now -- and our agreements concerning the continued expansion of cooperation in all spheres of the economy and other spheres will require the presence of more workers.

"On international issues, we discussed all of the problems which are linked with the Middle East crisis and its solution in detail, particularly the Palestinian question and the creation of conditions in which the Palestinians arrive at their own state. We also discussed the Mediterranean situation in detial. We devoted attention to other international issues as well, keeping the nonalignment policy in mind above all.

"Our talks in Malta were also very specific. They were aimed primarily at joint interests and measures to apply the policy of nonalignment and at support in this sense for Malta's neutral status. We also spoke about cooperation within the context of the Mediterranean, especially at the Madrid CSCE meeting, so that our two countries can contribute to the consolidation of peace and the opening up of the process of transforming the Mediterranean into an area of peace, security and cooperation.

"Similarly, we discussed the economic sphere and what and how to ensure the most effective possible cooperation in the interest of both sides as a result of activity by the Maltese economy and our economic organizations.

"On the whole, then, we are satisfied with these visits to both friendly countries."

GRLICKOV MEETS WITH KOMSOMOL DELEGATION 24 NOV

LD242346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, a member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Soviet Komsomol, led by its first secretary, Boris Pastukhov. The Komsomol delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth [SSOJ].

During the talk which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere reference was made to bilateral and international questions. It was noted with pleasure that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole are developing successfully, and that extensive possibilities exist for their further development.

Aleksandar Grlickov briefed the Komsomol delegation on current socioeconomic and political developments in our country and with the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Grlickov also spoke about the struggle for socialism, progress and peace in the world and for the renewal of detente in international relations.

Boris Pastukhov, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke about the activities and tasks of the youth organization in the USSR, Komsomol international cooperation and about cooperation between Komsomol and SSOJ.

Milodrag Vukovic, president of the SSOJ Conference; Dusan Lazic, a senior official in the section for international cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Nikolay Podionov, USSR ambassador to SFRY, took part in the talk.

'ANTI-YUGOSLAV' KOSOVO OBSERVANCE IN BRUSSELS

LD242052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Brussels, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Belgian news agency BELGA made an unusual move differing profoundly from the assurances here that Belgium was prepared to make efforts for a new strengthening of relations with Yugoslavia, seriously impaired by last summer's anti-Yugoslav terrorist campaign on Belgian territory.

BELGA informed all Belgian mass media that a meeting to commemorate "the young people who died in the reprisals which started in Kosovo on March 12 this year", will be held in Brussels on November 27.

The news agency has thereby assumed the role of advertising agent for a number of anti-Yugoslav emigre organizations in Belgium, the foremost one which is the so-called "National Committee of European Albanians".

In informing the editorial offices by way of an internal service note, BELGA has virtually invited Belgian journalists to the "commemoration meeting" (complete with a cocktail party), whose anti-Yugoslav character is clear to all in advance, the more so as it will be held on the eve of November 29, Yugoslavia's Republic Day which is traditionally celebrated here by numerous events in which all Yugoslav citizens take part. The organizers of the anti-Yugoslav "commemoration meeting" and, for that matter, those who stand behind them and who have provided the money for renting a hall in Brussels' de luxe Sheraton Hotel, have by no means chosen its date by chance. The question however is how does BELGA fit in all that, the more so as some foreign correspondents have expressed surprise at this kind of "communication" which is quite unusual.

DPRK PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 NOV

LD250258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK arrived today for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The delegation is lead by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

HODZA, LEADERS MEET COMMUNAL REPRESENTATIVES

AU250852 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] members of the Yugoslav Presidency Fadil Hodza and Cvijetin Mijatovic; Kolj Shiroka, Yugoslav SAWP leader; Veli Deva, leader of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists; and Ali Sukrij, leader of the Kosovo Presidency were informed by the representatives of the communal conference, League of Communist committees and communal assemblies of Titova Mitrovica, Serbica, Vucitrn and [name indistinct] about the present political and security situation in these communes.

According (Goirgo Bosevic), leader of the Titova Mitrovica League of Communists Communal Conference, the hostile activity in this commune has been stopped despite the fact that here and there hostile slogans are still being noticed. These are isolated and rare cases. Similar situations exist in other communes according to (name indistinct) of Serbica, (Milos Milojovic) of [name indistinct] and (Abdi Ahmeti) of Vucitrn. Yet although important results were achieved in identifying the enemies, the process of differentiation is still continuing.

Yugoslav Presidency member Mijatovic said that it was gratifying that the Kosovo communists discussed the current situation in realistic terms and did not have the illusion that the situation was completely under control and that therefore the work in this respect could be de-emphasized.

The struggle for strengthening ideopolitical work [passage indistinct] should be the concern of the citizens. Mijatovic said that an uncompromising struggle must be waged in this case as well as against other nationalisms, because other nationalisms cannot be eliminated with one nationalism even though it [word indistinct]. Mijatovic, Yugoslav Presidency member; and Ali Sukrija, Kosovo Presidency leader, visited the Trepce factory of [word indistinct] this morning. The leader of the Trepce Combine Council informed them about [words indistinct].

RUMOR OF EXIT TAX CAUSES 'CONSUMER FEVER'

AU241455 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Jovan Radovanovic article: "Tax for the Second Time"]

[Summary] Border crossing points are busy with cars and buses taking Yugoslavs to Italy, Austria and Romania. "Rumors that the infamous tax for travel abroad may be introduced after all have caused the same effect as in the summer: shops in our neighbors' border towns have been practically sold out, all sorts of things are being bought, the consumer fever does not ask about price, and according to border patrol reports, smuggling has boomed again.

"Reports that the tax has not been dropped, which until now nobody has officially confirmed or denied, have caused inestimable damage this time again." According to some estimates, in the past 20 days, Yugoslavs have spent several hundred million dinars in Trieste alone, buying coffee, whiskey, jeans, clothes and automobile parts.

"Now, if one of the main arguments for introducing the tax was the striving to prevent the outflow of dinars and foreign exchange from the country -- Yugoslavs spend up to $2.5 billion abroad annually -- this appears to be a thin argument. It is true that 3/4 of the crude oil needed annually can be bought with this money, but it is also true that we do not know yet how to support stabilization in a disciplined way -- all together, rational spending. There is really some incomprehensible hysteria in this crazy buying of all sorts of things in shops abroad.

"On the other hand, many of our citizens are stockpiling, faced with frequent shortages of some goods and with the constant price increases." Their feelings cannot be combatted with "unconvincing promises, reports on meetings and irresolution. A proper reversal can only be made through better supplies and a calmer market. Without wishing to defend or to dispute the proposal to introduce the tax -- there are so many arguments for and against that they cannot even be listed in this article -- we must stress that the move should certainly have been made in a wiser way."

As it is, a large outflow of citizens' foreign exchange deposits has been caused. Have those responsible foreseen all the effects of their eventual decision?

PRISTINA LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CONFERENCE MEETS

LD242328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- The conference of the Pristina League of Communists organization held a session today. During the session it considered tasks in the pre-election and election activities. The conference decided that the (?elections) should be held in December and January.

In the introductory report presented by Daut Jasanica, executive secretary of the Municipal Committee it was stressed that elections in the League of Communists are significant ideo-political task and an important political event. In connection with the elections, basic organizations will have to appraise their past work, weaknesses and omissions, delve more deeply into the political security situation in their own environments and decide how to improve it. All this must be based on theKosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee's program of action and the LCY Central Committee's political platform on Kosovo, as well as the fact that the political and economic situation in Pristina Municipality is complex and that counterrevolutionary forces continue to be active from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. It was stressed at the conference that it is particularly necessary to step up the struggle against its exponents and all other nationalist trends during the election activities.

It was particularly stressed at the conference that the people who will be elected as secretaries, members of secretariats and leading cadres in the organizations of the League of Communists must be those who have consistently struggled for the LCY's policy and who have proved themselves in the struggle against counterrevolution.

The session passed a decision on the election procedures and the structure of the municipal conference. The highest political forum of the Pristina League of Communists organization will be the municipal election conference, which will have 263 delegates. This conference will elect the municipal committee consisting of 55 members. The committee will elect, from among its own members, a 13-member presidium, a president with a 1-year term of office and a secretary with a 2-year term of office.

In view of the size of the organization, which has 21,000 members organized in 567 local organizations, and the shortcomings and inefficiency which manifest themselves in its work, the Pristina party organization will also set up disrtict forms of organization and work during the elections.

According to today's decisions, nine district organizations of the League of Communists will be set up, three in the town and six in the neighboring local centers -- Kosovo Polje, Obsilic, Devet Jugovica, Kacikol, Novo Brdo and Gracanica.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES KOSOVO MIGRATION

LD250034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- The causes of the migration from Kosovo by Serbs and Montenegrins include all kinds of direct and indirect pressure, economic and social reasons, the social-political climate and the situation created over a longer period, said the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia at a session in Belgrade today.

The Presidency met to consider the causes of the migration from the Province of Kosovo which is populated mostly by Albanians. Last spring the province, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, was the scene of well-known disorders and hostile demonstrations.

The Presidency noted that despite the change made over recent months in the attitude towards migration, the measures taken so far had as yet failed to yield satisfactory results. In view of this [word indistinct] currently with the continued work on dealing with individual cases, the ideological and socio-(?political) activity, responsibility at all levels, and the observance of laws in the work of responsible organs and organizations in the province must be intensified in order to restore and strengthen as soon as possible the impaired confidence among the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, the Presidency said.

At the same time the various forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins must be publicly denounced. It is also necessary to start proceedings to determine political, disciplinary and criminal responsibility to those exerting pressure as well as of the organs which fail to take legal measures, the Presidency said.

The session noted the need for considering the possibility of compensating citizens who, under pressure, sold their property below its real value.

The Presidency stressed that in eliminating the causes of the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, special responsibility rests with the (?delegates), assemblies and their executive organs, the judiciary organs and, especially, with the internal affairs organs of the Province of Kosovo.

'HOSTILE ACTIVITY' IN KOSOVO DISCUSSED

Meetings Held

AU250928 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 81 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina -- Last week, a number of meetings were held in the Province of Kosovo at which the political-security situation was discussed. This situation continues to be complex in the province, although it is now considerably better than a few months ago. Several kinds of enemy activity were mentioned at the aforementioned meetings.

"The writing and dissemination of slogans and leaflets is currently the most frequent kind of enemy activity. The illegal printing of the newspaper BASHKIMI (UNITY) has been detected and prevented in Dobrosevac, Glogovac Commune.

"These cases were detected in the communities in which the working people and citizens have been organized in the struggle against the enemy and where the enemy has not been ignored. Regretably, there are communities in which the whole affair is left exclusively to the security organs. In those communities in which slogans frequently appear, the perpetrators can be detected only by the working people and citizens of those communities, because it would be impossible that not one person in a village would know who wrote and displayed an 80-meter long hostile banner. Then, how is it possible that the entire political activity in an environment ends exclusively with a warning for the parents whose children wrote and diseminated slogans? Should not every such case be an alarm for certain schools and their organs, for parents councils, for student collectives, for the entire environment?"

It is obvious that activity against the enemy has stagnated. "Is this not a situation in which the enemy during and since the holding of the Eighth AWP Congress, encouraged by hysterical attacks on our country and by an overt call to nationalists and irredentists to new destructive activity, is trying to test our readiness and vigilance?"

This is obviously the enemy's goal. But he must not be given any scope or illusion that he can do whatever he wants. "Those who are not ready or resolute and those who avoid an uncompromising struggle must bear responsibility for their behavior."

Threat to Economy

AU242130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] When political meetings in Kosovo discuss the counterrevolution and the March and April demonstrations, slogans and pamphlets are increasingly more frequently mentioned. Less has been said thus far about other kinds of hostile activity which is undermining the country's economic strength.

Social property is being destroyed in a way that cannot be allowed. At today's consultative meeting at the Council of the Kosovo Trade Unions which discussed social self-protection, one could hear shocking data of this kind. Thus, last year and this year, there were 680 fires which caused damages totaling some 70 million dinars to the province's economy. It is hard to believe that fires most frequently break out due to negligence, carelessness and similar suspect reasons.

How else can one explain the fire in the Kosovska Mitrovica battery factory? While the factory burned, workers on that particular shift watched a soccer match on television.

Fire also broke out at the Kosovo textile mill in Pristina this year, while recently a very modern department store in Prizren burned to the ground. The Kosovo thermoelectrical powerplants came to a standstill on several occasions due to breakdowns. The same thing happened with conveyor belts which carry coal to the powerplants. The enemy's hand also stopped the constant operation of conveyor belts. There are more examples of this kind. There has been persistent and long silence about these cases. This silence has greatly suited the enemy and enabled it to continue to operate undisturbed in this way. And while the enemy has been discussed as an imaginary being, it has systematically been destroying the expensive socially-owned goods which have been dearly paid for. Social self-protection has failed and legal and other measures were missing. The foundations of the economy have been undermined with an irresponsibility that cannot be understood.

The abuse of socially owned automobiles, excessive representation expenses, high awards and expensive presents, various celebrations, jubilees and other widely spread phenomena have also had a negative influence on the mood of the working people and citizens. Personal interests were frequently placed above social interests. The fact that several Kosovo work organizations which operated at a loss have increased personal incomes as much as 50 percent attests to this. The problem therefore, is carelessness, anarchy and peculiar kinds of sabotage.

Critical discussions and deliberations have been held about all these things lately in Kosovo. Bureaucratic behavior, individual arbitrariness and the perpetrators of economic crimes are being attacked. The effort to put an end to such phenomena and behavior is only natural because these phenomena and behavior have greatly contributed to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

CROATIAN LC PLENUM ON IDEOLOGICAL SITUATION

AU201004 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 6 November on pages one, four and five carries an 11,000-word report by Tamara Indik, Gojko Marinkovic and Ante Zivkovic on the discussion at and the conclusions of the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia held in Zagreb on 4-5 November. According to the report, the Central Committee decided that the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia would be held in Zagreb in May 1982 and that the exact dates and the agenda of the congress would be determined by the Central Committee at least 2 months prior to the congress.

Reporting on numerous speeches during the discussion, VJESNIK notes that during the discussion on 4 November, Kosta Spajic pleaded that, prior to the congress, the Central Committee hold a special session "devoted to the situation in culture." In this connection Spajic said that "three trends are now active in our country:" The ultraleftist trend which is hankering for a charismatic personality, a strong hand to solve all problems; the social democratic trend which wants an absolutely free market; and the self-managing socialist trend which is "unfortunately, 'sandwiched' between the two former trends."

Speaking on the same day, Dr Stipe Suvar, republican secretary for education, culture and physical training, supported Spajic's request for a special session of the Central Committee. According to VJESNIK, Suvar noted in this connection "serious wavering in the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces" about "the basic ideological political orientation." In this confusion, voices have been raised demanding either a return to the monolithic administrative socialism or to the bourgeois economy, he said. The proponents of the latter demands are not only those who "favor the liberalism of Reagan's policy but also our entire 'left' which mainly acts against the League of Communists." As VJESNIK reports, according to Suvar, "all these virtuous 'leftists' consider themselves the greatest Marxists and believe that our problem lies in the fact that the regime, the system and the League of Communists are suppressing freedom, do not give freedom to the individual, the nation and the church." These slogans are those pre-Marxist slogans that were created by the bourgeois society and formulated by the French Revolution.

The thesis based on these views is the thesis which claims that no socialism is good and that "in the countries of the so-called real socialism all is black or gray, that there are no socialist achievements" anywhere, Suvar said, as VJESNIK reports.

"Prompted by discussion" and the proposal for a special Central Committee session, Rade Kalanj, chief and responsible editor of the journal, KULTURNI RADNIK [CULTURAL WORKER], speaking during the discussion on 5 November, said that, in his opinion, the present plenum represented the correct concept of examining the ideological situation. However, he said, according to VJESNIK, "in our country there is a certain mentality among a certain number of cultural workers and they, who are otherwise good aktivists, are constantly calling for some kind of special ideological roll calls, constantly relate everyone and everything to ideology and want some kind of an ideological campaign to be waged constantly, day in and day out. This is some kind of a Jacobin revolutionariness which would be happy if, for instance, the Central Committee announced the ideological condemnation of some people or ideas every day," Kalanj said. Something is constantly "burning" in the heads of the people with this mentality, he pointed out: One time it is Croatia and the next it is Yugoslavia that is "burning in their heads, depending on what is ideologically more in demand." In Kalanj's opinion, it is necessary to be cautious in relation to these attempts to relate everything to ideology because ideology "may appear as a distorted awareness of the real state of society and consequently can lead to bombastic claims of a catastrophe and totally wrong and, at times, fatal specific political decisions," VJESNIK reports. Kalanj said that an example of this constant relating to ideology is the "pretentious analysis of our intellectual situation" according to which the three dominant trends are the ultraleftist, the social democratic and "the nearly pro-metheanly-tortured self-managing one." This is a banality, Kalanj said and asked in this connection how it was possible that social democracy was considered a "synonym for the worst bourgeois variety of market and blind commodity fetishism. Even Mikhail Suslov does not have as bad an opinion of social democracy as that," Kalanj pointed out. He further wondered how it is possible that some "excellent comrades, including some university workers, display such animosity toward the left, such an anti-intellectualism, such ill will toward some of their own colleagues." He fears, he said, that this is a "calculated sectarianism." All this, Kalanj concluded, according to VJESNIK, "is not a plea for the left but a plea for a wiser party policy." Speaking later during the discussion on 5 November, Stipe Suvar said that in his speech Rade Kalanj "made a number of very transparent and rude allusions about other members of the Central Committee and even about some members, such as himself, who were not present during the speech. This is impermissible not only when members of the same Central Committee are involved but also when a party member passes judgement on another member and even when a citizen passes judgement on other citizens. The fact is that Stipe Suvar recognized himself in those allusions," VJESNIK reports. Suvar also claimed in his speech that "our so-called new left has not come up with any new ideas for a long time now" and yet, he said, "we allow it to work in our university chairs, to educate our students, to be engaged in wide publishing activities, have its own newspapers and its own publishing enterprises, write dissident pamphlets, collaborate with some circles abroad with dirty motives and so forth."

According to VJESNIK, in conclusion Stipe Suvar "expressed his conviction that Rade Kalanj, as member of this Central Committee, has shown -- if for nothing else then as chief and responsible editor of KULTURNI RADNIK, that is specifically the 1980 Issue No Six of that journal which appeared with great delay -- that he represents another line of this Central Committee of this party. I permit myself to say this because in that issue KULTURNI RADNIK published such pamphlet-like articles about this society, about this League of Communists and about the reality in this country as have never before been published in the entire postwar period. For this reason Subar requested that a discussion be opened on that question," VJESNIK reports. However, as VJESNIK says, after a short discussion, the Central Committee decided not to hold a discussion on these problems but that instead the Presidium should first examine the entire case and adopt a view which would be subsequently discussed by the Central Committee. Milka Planinc and Milutin Baltin asked members of the Central Committee in the meantime to read the aforementioned issue of the journal, KULTURNI RADNIK, VJESNIK concludes its report on the discussion at the 16th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.